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HOME OF GOLD SEAL SEEDS

The Western Seed Co.

1421-23-25-15th ST.

Denver, Colo.

1910
PLANTERS
GUIDE



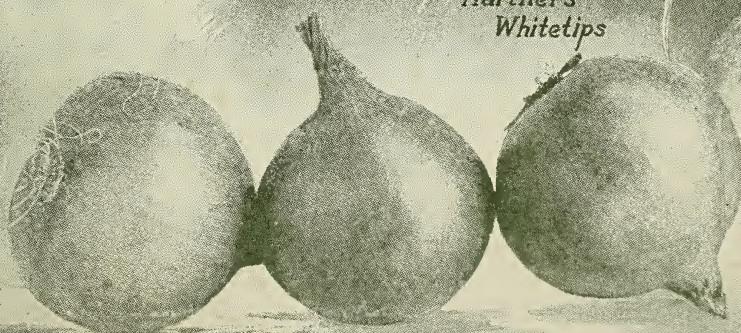
Early Bird



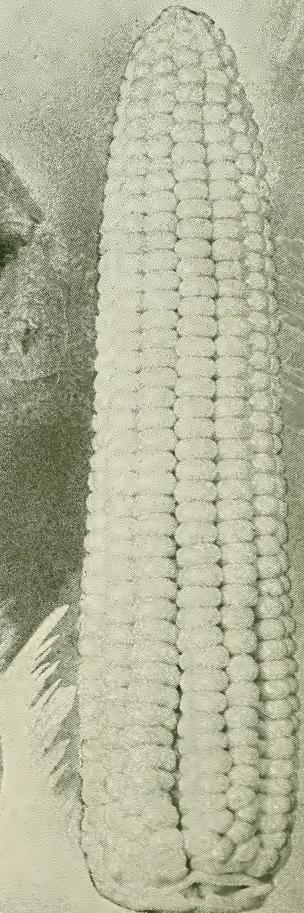
Everbearing



Hartner's
Whitetips



Hartner's Special



Golden Bantam

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Our Great One Dollar Collection

Forty full sized packages which sell at 5c each for \$1.00

HALF PRICE

This collection of seed, which we offer at half price, includes only the best varieties of its class and represents many high-priced novelties. The only cheap item about this collection is the price. It is possible for us to sell this collection at this price for two reasons; first, we get them ready before the spring rush opens, when our time is less valuable; second, in making this offer, it helps us get acquainted with many new buyers.

HERE IS WHAT YOU GET FOR YOUR DOLLAR!

LETTUCE GRAND RAPIDS

Lettuce, Prize Head
Beans, Refugee Wax
BEANS, GOLDEN WAX
Pumpkin, Large Field
PUMPKIN, SUGAR
Cabbage, Winningsadt
Head Lettuce, Big Boston
CARROT, CHANTENAY
Carrot, Oxheart
CORN, EARLY EVERGREEN
Corn, Country Gentleman
Radish, Early Long Scarlet
Parsley, Double Curled

PEAS, STRATAGEM

Beans, Shipper's Green Pod
Squash, White Bush Scalloped
SQUASH, HUBBARD
Radish, R Black Spanish
RADISH, WHITE TIPPED SCAR-LET
Tomato, Livingston's Beauty
Onions, Pickling
ONIONS, YELLOW GLOBE DAN-VERS
Onions, Red Globe
Melon, Rocky Ford Water
MELON, ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE

Melon, Burrell's Gem Cantaloupe

TURNIP, SNOWBALL
Cucumber, Improved Long Green
CUCUMBER, EARLY WHITE SPINE
Spinach, Round or Summer
PARSNIP, HOLLOW CROWN
Beets, Detroit Dark Red
Cabbage, Short Stem Holland
Salsify, Sandwich Island
Dwarf Nasturtium, Mixed
Tall Nasturtium, Mixed
SWEET PEAS, SPENCER, MIXED
Morning Glory

OR IF YOU PREFER ONLY 50c WORTH OF THE COLLECTION, WE WILL SEND YOU THE FIFTEEN VARIETIES PRINTED IN BLACK FACE; OR ANY SIX FOR 25c.

Garden Seed Collection

Below we have made up a collection of Garden Seeds which is very valuable, especially for beginners.

½ oz. Early Beets	½ oz. Early Squash	1 oz. Lettuce
½ oz. Late Beets	½ oz. Late Squash	1 pkt. Cucumber
1 oz. Late Radish, Long	½ oz. Pumpkin	1 pkt. Watermelon
1 oz. Early Radish, Round	1 Pkg. Tomato	1 pkt. Turnip
½ oz. Onion, Yellow	2 oz. Early Peas	1 pkt. Early Cabbage
½ oz. Carrot	2 oz. Late Peas	1 pkt. Late Cabbage
½ oz. Parsnip	2 oz. Wax Beans	2 oz. Pole Beans
2 oz. Pop Corn	2 oz. Green Podded Beans	½ oz. Salsify
2 oz. Early Sweet Corn	1 pkt. Mush Melon	

This collection at regular price amounts to \$2.00. We will send it postpaid for \$1.25.
NOTICE—As this collection is already put up we cannot change any of the varieties.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS, SEE PAGE 40-73-86-89

The WESTERN SEED COMPANY, Denver, Colo.

WE CLAIM

Gold Seal Seeds

THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES

Are the HIGHEST GRADE OF SEED obtainable and no expense is spared in their production. Each variety is grown where the HIGHEST QUALITY is attained.

A great many varieties of our Vegetable Seed and Flower Seed are imported direct by us from the best growers in Europe.

Our DRY LAND SEEDS are grown for us in this Western Section without irrigation and are especially recommended for non-irrigated lands.

The varieties of Vegetable Seeds offered by us are only those that are adapted to this climate and the crop produced will sell well on this market.

**It Is Easy Enough to Claim That We Sell the Very Best Quality of Seeds, But
HERE IS THE PROOF**

Is it not a fact that the Market Gardener is the most careful of all Planters in the selection of his seed? He does not follow the advertisements. He must be convinced that the firm he deals with must have pure and reliable seed. Long before he buys his seed, he makes inquiries of his neighbors, assuring himself of the best place to buy his seed. He visits almost every seed store in his vicinity, reads most all of the catalogues. He does it because it is money to him. His whole year's work depends on the seed he plants.

So it is safe to advise all Planters, whether buying a large amount or just for a little garden in your back yard, to follow the Market Gardener.

As we sell more seed to the Market Gardeners in this section than all the other seed firms combined, stands as an undisputable proof that our seeds are of the HIGHEST QUALITY.

Below we give a list of some of the varieties of seed of special merit, which were first introduced in this section by us. Which also stands as a proof that we are a wide-awake and up-to-date firm:

European Giant Aster.
European Market Cabbage.
Mikado Peppers.
Early Mayflower Corn.
Imperial Cucumber.
Laxtonian Peas.
Marquis Wheat.
Lincoln Oats.
Victory Oats.
Minnesota No. 13 Corn.
Northwestern Dent Corn.
Tepary Beans.
Giant Argenteuil Asparagrass.
Shippers' Green Pea Beans.
Detroit Dark Red Beets.
Danish Slidstrup Mangle.
Giant Eckendorfer Mangle.
Early Hollander Cabbage.

Evergreen Hollander Cabbage.
Danish Round Head S. Stem Cabbage.
Hartner's Gold Seal Cauliflower.
Mastodon Carrots.
Early Princess Corn.
Golden Cream Corn.
Shippers' Favorite Lettuce.
Los Angeles Market.
David Crockett Onion.
Hartner's Yellow Globe Special Onion.
Alderman Peas.
Mammoth Tours Pumpkin.
New Victoria Spinach.
Imperial Tomato.
Bortfelder Turnip.
Bangholm Rutabaga.
Early Bird Tomato.
Many varieties of Flowers, Bulbs, etc.

REFERENCES.

United States National Bank, Denver, Colorado. German-American Trust Company, Denver, Colorado.
Users of Gold Seal Seeds.

Guarantee

We make hundreds of trials every year to learn the habit and growth of our seeds.

We ship hundreds of cars of vegetables, which enables us to see just what our seeds are producing.

We send a large number of samples to the United States Department of Agriculture for purity and germination tests.

We test for germination every lot of seed before leaving our store.

If, on receipt of our seeds, you are not satisfied, you may return them and your money will be refunded, but we do not and cannot in any respect, guarantee the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

In submitting our catalogue for your consideration, we sincerely thank those who have favored us with their orders in the past and assisted us in the up-building of our enormous business.

THE CABBAGE FOR COLORADO

Evergreen Hollander

The Hardest Heading, the Most Perfect Shape--the Best Seller

EVERGREEN HOLLANDER.

This new type of Holland Cabbage was introduced by us last year, and we succeeded in placing about fifty pounds among cabbage growers in different parts of the cabbage districts. Not one complaint was heard of, but on the contrary, satisfaction was given in each case.

Evergreen Hollander is in a class by itself for no matter how ripe or how long it stands in the field it never bleaches out white or loses its color in the least. And if planted on good ground an extra heavy yield may be expected. We feel safe in saying that the best cabbage unloaded at any of the shipping points this year was Evergreen Hollander and we predict that in the future it will be grown in preference to any other sort.

Evergreen Hollander should be started in hot beds and transplanted early for it is a late kind and matures rather slow. In shape the heads resemble the Danish Ball Head types.

Price: Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.50. Postpaid.

EVERGREEN HOLLANDER.

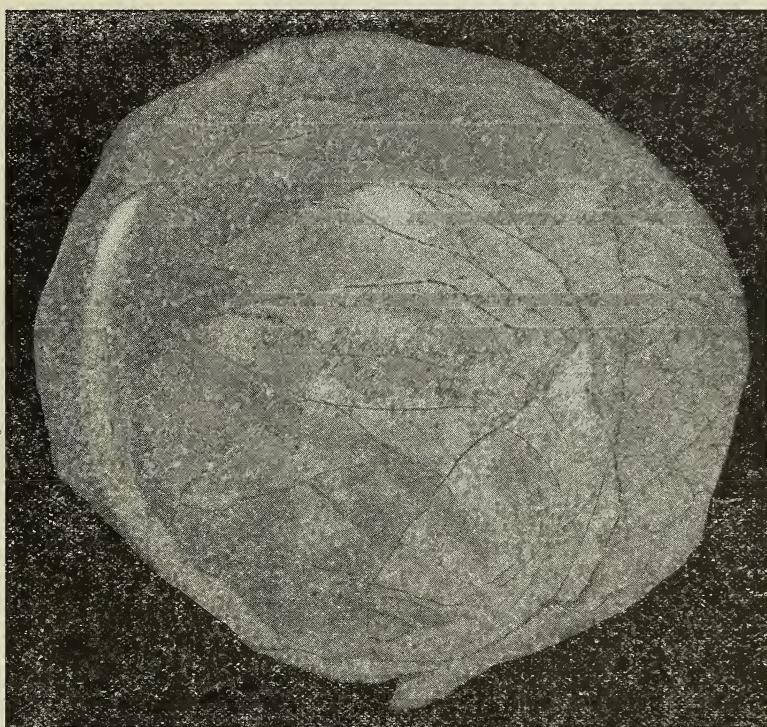
When the Cabbage Grower himself told us that Evergreen Hollander Cabbage is the very best type of late Hollander Cabbage, we were convinced. So this year we selected two of the many good, well-known growers of Holland Cabbage and are having them tell you so that YOU may be convinced.

Edgewater, Colo.,
Nov. 23, 1915.

For the past 15 years or more I have been growing cabbage on a large scale for the Denver market and have always found that good, hard, green Hollander Cabbage always sells the best. For this reason I recommend the Evergreen Hollander, for it certainly holds its color, also produces the tonnage, and very seldom splits open in the field.

Signed: E. L. WEST.

We were certainly pleased to receive the above statement from Mr. West, as we consider him one of the most critical and best posted cabbage growers in Colorado. He is the largest grower of this vegetable about Denver and in connection he conducts an extensive hay and grain business in Denver.



Evergreen Hollander.

The Western Seed Company,
Denver, Colo.

Brighton, Colo., Dec. 9, 1915.

Gentlemen: Please book me for (3 lbs.) of Evergreen Holland Cabbage Seed. After trying this variety last year I find it is just the kind wanted in this district; it sure holds its color and stays green long after frost and if it had not been for the early frost thinning out the plants in the field I would have cut twenty tons to the acre. Send me the seed about February 1st, 1916, and oblige,

AXTEL JOHNSON.

The People's Potato is one of the best potatoes that can be grown for main crop; considered by many as the best eating potato on the market. The skin is between a Russet and a White; has shallow pink eyes and is considered the best by long odds of the white potatoes so far introduced. It yields an enormous crop of large, uniform potatoes; produces one-third more than the Early Ohio, although not quite so early. It's the best all around potato that was ever put on a table. **2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 45c; 50 lbs., \$1.25.**

If by Parcel Post add postage.

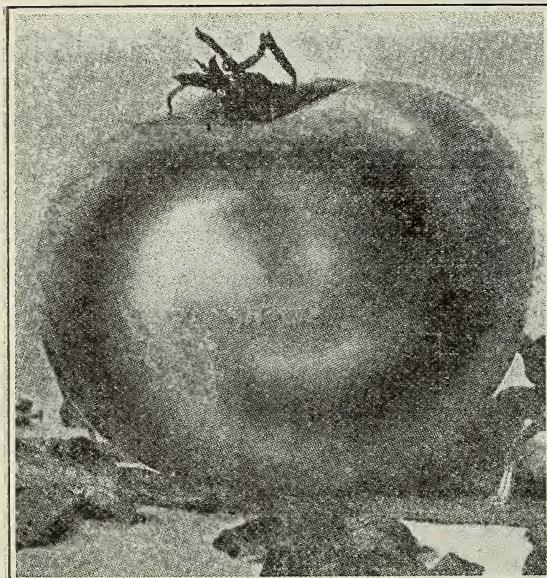
Can furnish eyes of this variety. See page 61.

HARTNER'S EARLY BIRD

THE TOMATO FOR YOU TO PLANT.

HARTNER'S EARLY BIRD (Extra Early).

This Tomato will be welcomed by hundreds of growers because it is so distinctly superior, both in quality and productiveness, to all other tomatoes of early type. It is decidedly the best early type of tomato we have ever seen grown; it bears so much more than the June Pink that we predict in a short time it will replace that popular sort.



Early Bird.

GOLDEN QUEEN (Muskmelon)

This wonderful muskmelon combines all the good qualities of the Netted Gem, Osage, Rocky Ford, Burrells Gem, etc., and is considered the earliest muskmelon under cultivation. In shape it resembles the old-time muskmelon, having heavy ribs and thickly netted. The flesh is of the richest Golden Orange color $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, being much sweeter than the Sweetest Rocky Ford.

GOLDEN QUEEN is the Queen of the golden meated melons of Colorado, but owing to the thick meat and thin rind it is not to be classed as a good shipper or keeper but has been known to stand up well for 6 to 8 days. As a table melon the Golden Queen heads the list for it is the most delicious, sweetest and juiciest of them all.

Market gardeners will find that where once tried this melon will outsell any other variety, and the trade will demand it.

When you are making up your seed order for the home garden don't forget to include Golden Queen.

Golden Queen will yield more than the Rocky Ford, the fruit is of large, uniform size; no small unmarketable melons.

Owing to the very limited amount of seed we have to offer we regret we are unable to supply more than $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to each customer.

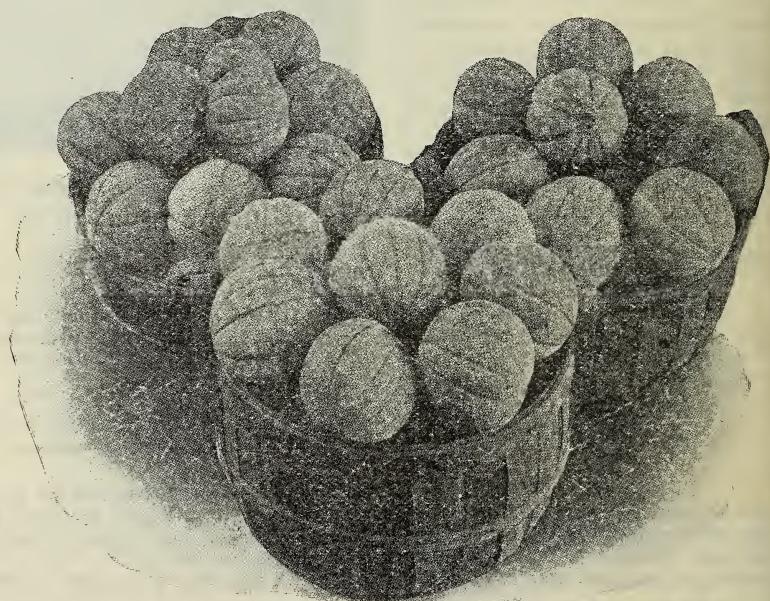
Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.
Postpaid.

EARLY BIRD (Extra Early).

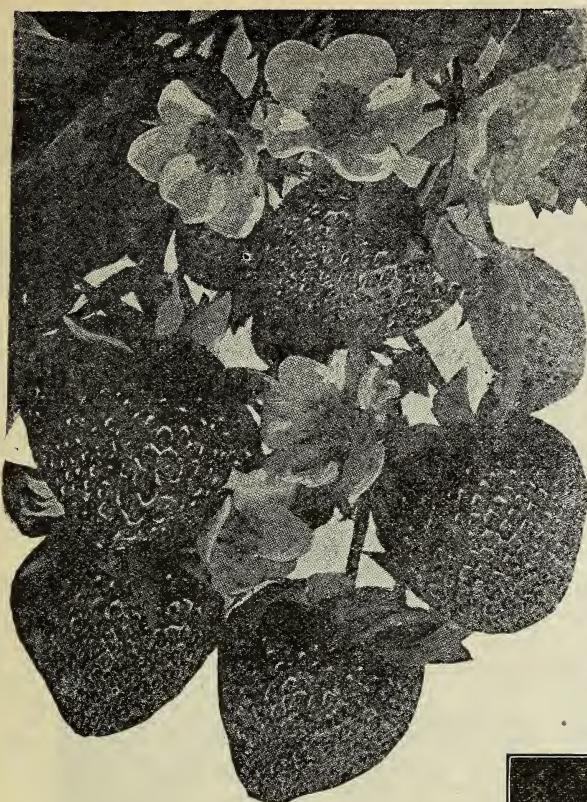
This new extra early wonderful tomato was discovered by us two years ago in California, and we secured a few seeds for trial to see if it would respond to the climate in our section before we would dare recommend it to our trade through this catalog. Now we are convinced that the EARLY BIRD is the tomato for the early market and garden, so we are introducing it by entering it as a 1916 novelty.

The EARLY BIRD is both earlier and superior to the June Pink or Earliest Pink, and its color is Red, not Pink or off-colored like other early varieties. Market gardeners who are looking for something early, of good even size and a heavy bearer, should not overlook this wonderful discovery of our Mr. Hartner. It is extremely early, of dwarf habit, bears large fruit, and a heavy producer of good colored tomatoes —what more do you want?

Price: Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.
Postpaid.



Golden Queen.



GOLD SEAL PANSY.

This mixture is undoubtedly one of the stupendous triumphs of the garden and has been adopted by nine-tenths of our most critical pansy growers. We pride ourselves on being able to say that this wonderful mixture contains only the finest and rarest of colors, saying nothing of the enormous size of the blooms. The assertion of our Mr. Traverse, printed below, will no doubt explain the origin of this elaborate mixture. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$3.00.

For other varieties of Pansies, see page 81.

In the past 20 years of my life as a seedsman it has been my great desire to offer a strain of Pansies which in color and size would surpass any other Pansy grown. In the past few years I have been able to secure a few new wonderful sorts that have never before been introduced in this country. These have been added to my regular mixture and now I have what I believe to be the finest mixture of Pansies that could be obtained either in this country or Europe. This mixture contains the highest of colors and the largest blooms.

ADRIEN TRAVERSE.

Everbearing Strawberry-- "Progressive"

For the last three years no doubt you have heard a few faint remarks about this wonderful Strawberry the same as we have, but we never put much faith in what we heard until last year when we took special interest in this berry, and we are satisfied that it was just as represented for it started in June and was still bearing when the severe freezes destroyed the plants. The fruit resembles the Senator Dunlap in appearance and size and is just as red, juicy and as good a flavor as any strawberry produced. It is unlike other varieties as it starts to bear the same season you set it out, providing, however, that you give it a fairly good piece of strong ground with a little cultivation and keep free from weeds. Don't pick or trim off any of the runners or shoots but just allow them to run and bloom all they want.

There are several varieties of Everbearing Strawberries, and so-called Everbearing Berries, so last October when we inspected this field we saw at once that they were the genuine Everbearing Strawberries and contracted right there with the grower for his output of plants this spring. So there will be no chance for mistakes, fakes or guesswork with the plants we are offering, for we have watched and actually picked fruit from this patch all summer and up to as late as October.

Get your order in early; shipment will be made at any date you desire. Have your ground ready and we will forward the plants so you will receive them in nice fresh condition, well packed.

Price: 1 doz., 50c; 50 plants, \$1.50; 100 plants, \$2.75. Postpaid.

Special prices on larger amounts or other information, gladly furnished.



ADRIEN TRAVERSE

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN SEED COMPANY, WIDELY KNOWN AS THE HONEST FRENCHMAN, THE OLDEST SEEDSMAN IN COLORADO, WHO HAS CHARGE OF OUR VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT.

DAHLIA (Novelties)

Prices Postpaid.

STANDARD VARIETIES
SEE PAGE 86

Last summer just when the Dahlias were at their best our Mr. Hartner made several personal visits to the different dahlia farms of Denver and vicinity, at which time he gave his full attention to the selection of only the highest of colors, perfect forms, and those that were borne the most graceful. Of course he inspected thousands of blooms and after he had finished his selection he remarked: "Never before did I realize the value of the Dahlia to the Kingdom of Flowers."

In his selection, which is offered below, you will note a few Peony Flowered varieties; these are beyond a doubt the most beautiful of all and although of the Dahlia Family, they bear no resemblance whatsoever, being more like a large Double Peonia than a Dahlia. You will also note we list the Masterpiece, and at the price stated should be given a space in every garden. This triumph when first discovered was sold as high as \$3.00 and \$4.00 per tuber, and that has only been 2 or 3 years ago. Any selections from our Novelties of Dahlias will be sure to please. The following is Mr. Hartner's selection:

AMARILLO (Cactus)—A unique type which might be classed as a Peony cactus. Petals are very long and narrow, curving forward in a fantastic manner. Flowers are very large and borne on good stems. Color, orange shading to old gold at the base. A fine novelty. **25c each.**

COUNTRY GIRL (Cactus)—Base of petals golden yellow, suffused with salmon rose, a bright and pleasant combination of color, difficult to describe. Flowers very large and perfect in form. **20c each.**

DUKE HENRY (Peony Flowered)—Brilliant red. Large broad petals. Very free bloomer. **25c each.**

DELICE (Decorative)—Its beautiful soft, yet lively color, a glowing rose-pink, together with its perfect shape, stout, stiff stems which hold the flowers well above the foliage, and the fact that when cut it retains its freshness longer than any variety we know of, makes this one of the most valuable for cutting, and one of the most decorative sorts in the garden. **25c each.**

ELEANOR STISSEK (Decorative)—A new decorative introduced last season. Flowers are very large and full. A sturdy grower with long stems. Color, buff shading to pink and old rose. A pleasing autumn shade. Fine. **25c each.**

GAIETY (Decorative)—A superb new decorative, vivid scarlet, heavily marked with pure white. It is a variety far above the average of the fancy type. It proved an excellent cut flower variety during the past seasons. Stems are long and flowers are produced freely. **25c each.**

JEANNE (Decorative) CHARMET—A decorative variety of exquisite form and color. Flowers are very large and stems exceptionally long. Color, a shading of pink lilac, each petal edged with white. Very fine. **20c each.**

MEADOW GOLD (Decorative)—Flowers very large, borne on extra long stems, 18 to 24 inches. Color, primrose yellow, faintly tinged with delicate pink, changing to lemon yellow late in the season. **25c each.**

MRS. H. J. JONES (Cactus)—A beautiful large Dahlia, with long, claw-like petals, curving forward. Color, bright, vivid red, tipped and edged with pure white. Sometimes solid red, at others blush white. One of the best to date. **25c each.**

MASTER CARL (Cactus)—Safron yellow flowers, very large. A fine variety. **25c each.**

MRS. FERDINAND JEFFRIES (Cactus)—Probably the largest Cactus Dahlia ever grown, often measuring over eight inches in diameter. In formation the flower is irregular, its long petals are curved and twisted, giving the flower a shaggy appearance. Color, deep velvety red, combining beautifully with the rich green foliage. **25c each.**

MME. CURTELIN (Peony Flowered)—Very large, fluffy flower of rich Oriental red. **25c each.**

MME. DAEL (Mme. Van den Dael)—An immense decorative Dahlia that has proven a favorite with all and is justly entitled to first place among all the shell pinks. Stems are exceptionally long and wiry, bringing the immense flowers above the foliage. Color, soft shell pink. A noble Dahlia. **25c each.**

OURAY (Peony Flowered)—Deep blood red. Flower very large and rather loosely constructed. Stems very long. **20c each.**

PORTOLA (Decorative)—A superb Dahlia with most remarkable variations of color and also in its petal formation. Plant is strong in growth, with fine erect stems. Color, pale pink, margined with clear orange bands. Sometimes almost solid orange. In either color it is superb. **25c each.**

PROF. ZACHARIAS (Cactus)—Clear lemon yellow petals, long and straight; flowers well above the foliage. **25c each.**

PINK PEAR (Cactus)—A very bright pink, one of the best bloomers offered. **25c each.**

For Standard Varieties see page 86.

RHEINKONG—Said to be the ideal white Cactus, which has been looked for so long. A robust, healthy grower, producing immense flowers of pure snowy white, on long stiff stems. Ideal for cutting, garden or decorative purposes. **25c each.**

SOUVENIR DOUZON (Decorative)—An immense flower with broad, flat petals and full to the center. This one is undoubtedly the largest red in the decorative section. **20c each.**

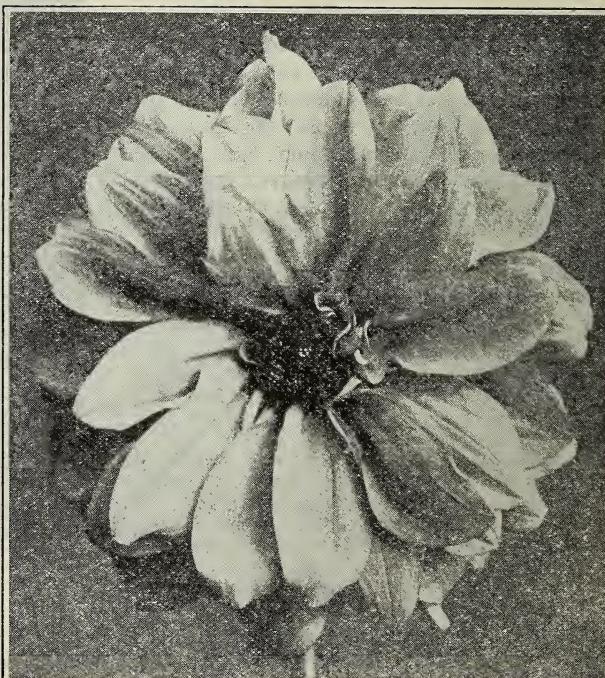
VELVET QUEEN (Cactus) 1915—Dark rich red of perfect form. Stems long and wiry. A profuse and constant bloomer. A fine variety. **25c each.**

W. W. RAWSON (Show)—An exceptionally fine large flower produced on long stems. Color pure white overlaid with delicate lavender. Similar to the popular Grand Duke Alexis, but a better bloomer. **25c each.**

MASTERPIECE (Peony Flowered)—Listed for the first time last year and has bounded into favoritism right at the start. It is undoubtedly the finest type of Dahlia ever offered; it is a gigantic flower of clear, pure color with shading and blooms freely throughout the entire season. The color is a clear rich tango. You are lucky to be able to secure this Dahlia at **50c each.**

PRES. VIGER (Colerette)—Carmine red, yellow disc surrounded by a frill of pure white miniature petals. Very attractive. **20c each.**

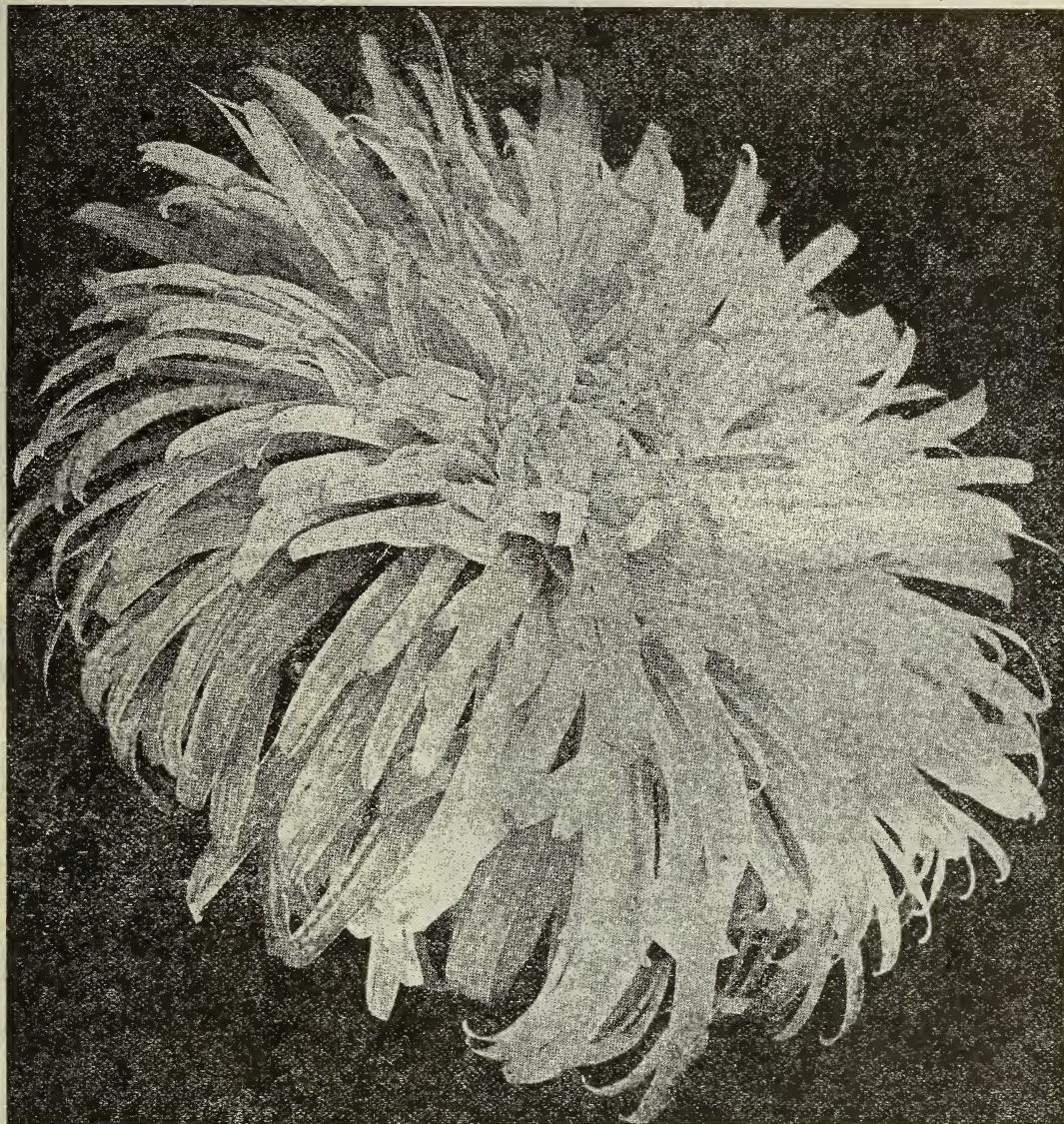
TWENTIETH CENTURY (Single)—Now so well known as to require but little description. Intense rosy-crimson, tipped with white and having a white band around the disc. **20c each.**



MASTERPIECE (Peony Flowered)

NOVELTIES

Each year a limited amount of space is given to our novelties. By novelties, we mean new sorts, and also varieties of special merit that have been tried or tested and proved to be a good sort in our locality. For instance, each year we are in receipt of hundreds of samples of different varieties of new vegetable or field seeds, sent to us by seed houses and experimenters who think that they have found an improvement over the old grades being offered and catalogued each year, and when we find one that we think will be an improvement, we have it tested and tried; if it proves up to be better than the old standard variety, we list it as a novelty so that it may be planted more extensively.



European Giant Aster

EUROPEAN GIANT

EUROPEAN GIANT.

This is considered the grandest Aster ever introduced; it is of the tall-growing sort, branching like the Globe. The flowers are of immense size, usually measuring from four to five inches in diameter and borne on stems twelve inches or more in length. The plant often attains the height of from 2 to 2½ feet with an abundance of magnificently shaped double flowers of huge appearance, borne always on extra long, strong stems resembling the large flowered Japanese Chrysanthemum, unequalled as a cut flower and highly effective for tall beds and groups.

White	Pkt., 20c
Crimson	Pkt., 20c
Rose	Pkt., 25c
Dark blue	Pkt., 20c
Light blue	Pkt., 20c

FINEST MIXED—This mixture contains the highest colors; all the above are also included. Pkt., 20c.

Owing to the limited amount of this seed on hand and the impossibility to secure more from the European originator, due to the war, we are only offering it in liberal packets, in which case every one will be able to have a few of these enormous Asters in the garden.

NEW COLUMBIA BEET

Entirely new and distinct, it grows from three to four inches in diameter; flesh deep blood red, tender and of rich flavor. These beets are ready for use almost as quickly as the extra early sorts and is of better quality. It retains its fine quality until the roots have reached full size. Foliage is comparatively small and of rich bronze color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

The Most Profitable Sweet Corn To Plant

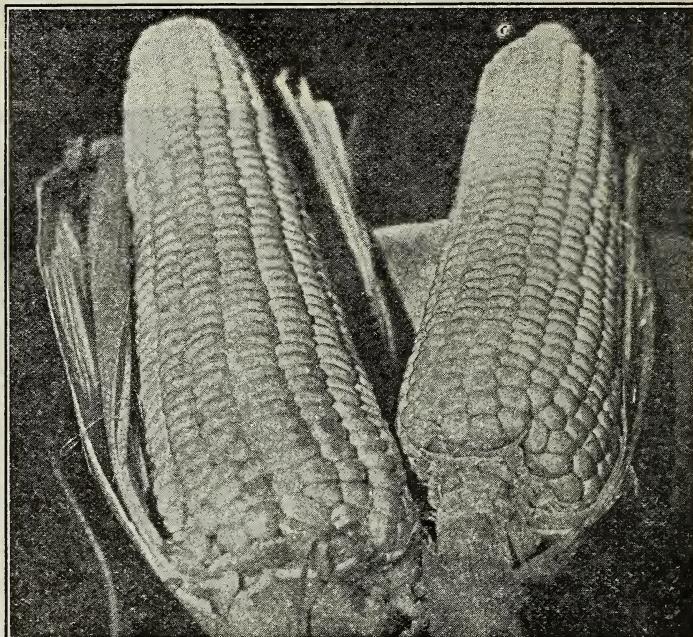
EARLY MAYFLOWER CORN

There is no other vegetable that is awaited with so much eagerness as the first Sweet Corn, but the great disadvantage with our first roasting ears is, they are either of very small size or they are not of a sweet flavor.

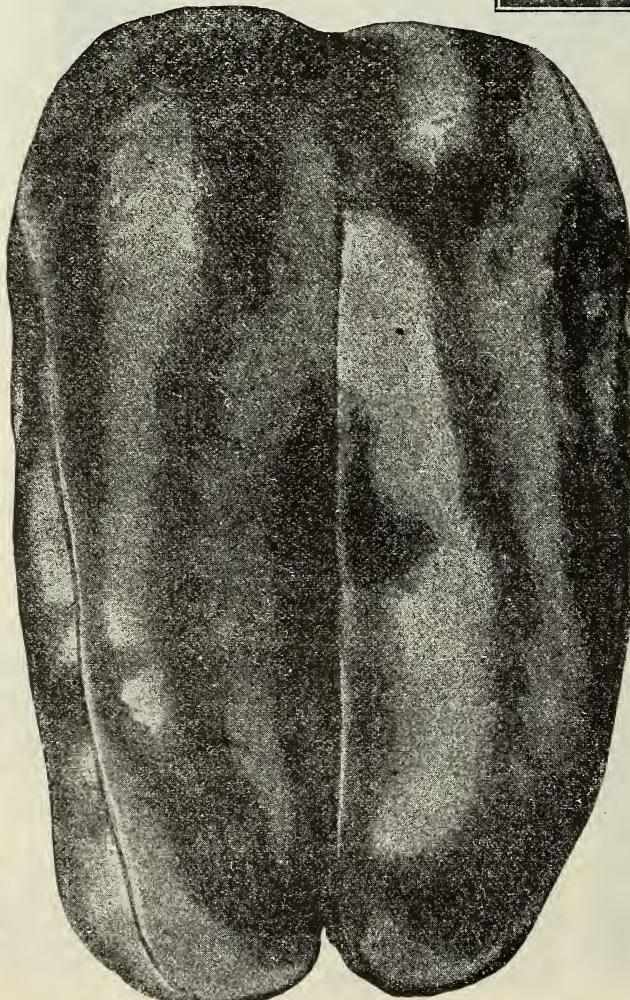
In the Mayflower we offer you the earliest sweet corn, being ten days earlier than the Early White Cory; the ears are very much larger than the Cory, having 8, 10 and 12 rows of kernels, and in quality, will be found far superior in spite of its extreme earliness. The stalks are six inches to a foot dwarfer than the Cory.

No one appreciates the above merits in sweet corn more than the market gardener, for he realizes to obtain the highest prices that are paid for corn he must have it on the market early, and the corn must be of good size and sweet flavor, as is produced by this wonderful corn we introduced.

Price—Liberal Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Postpaid.



Early Mayflower Corn.



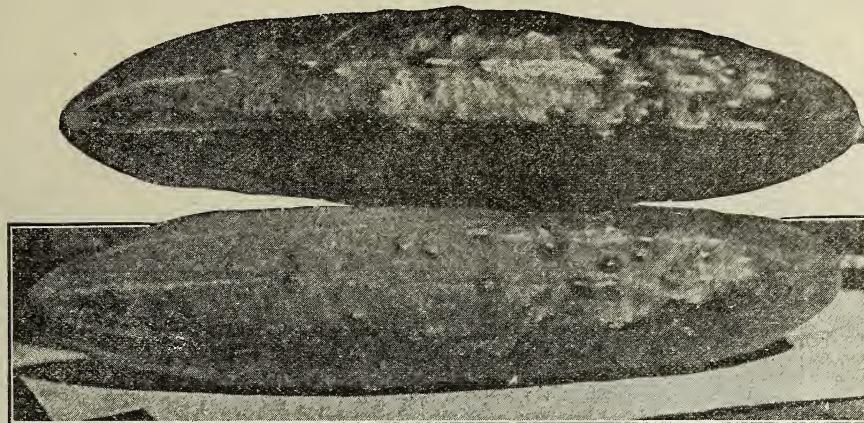
THE MIKADO or 24 to 1

24—PEPPERS TO ONE BUSH

24—DOZEN TO ONE LARGE CRATE

This is a new sort of the bell or mango Pepper and was first introduced by us to the gardeners last year, and in every case it proved to be just as it was represented to us by the originator. So we secured a limited amount from him and are offering it to our market gardeners or pepper trade as an ideal pepper for the market, and especially to carload shippers. This is the finest pepper ever offered in the United States. It is far more profitable than the "Chinese Giant," because it produces more peppers; and that is what you want. It is better than the "Ruby King," because it is just as heavy a producer and much larger. Market gardeners should not overlook this pepper. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

IMPERIAL CUCUMBER



Imperial Cucumber

IMPERIAL CUCUMBER.

Another strictly "Gold Seal" product that has attained the highest favor among the most critical cucumber growers in the country, and has taken the place of such valuable varieties as the Davis Perfect, Fordhook Famous, Long Green White Spine, etc., among the market gardeners because it is more prolific, of better color and more uniform in size, averaging from 10 to 14 inches in length. They are always straight and free from crippled or little necks, withstands blight better and has practically no seed chamber but is composed of almost solid white firm flesh that is most delicious in flavor.

At the Arkansas Valley Fair, held at Rocky Ford, the Imperial Cucumber was awarded first place as a slicing cucumber, and to win at this fair a cucumber must be almost perfect. On account of its good merits we have given it space again this year at the front of our catalog.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

PEDIGREED BARLEY.

WISCONSIN NO. 9. Wonderful New Breed of Six-Rowed Barley.

Discovered and recommended by the State Agricultural Department of Wisconsin. The wonderful yield; the extreme earliness; the large grain and its value for feed have been the cause for such a demand for this new discovery.

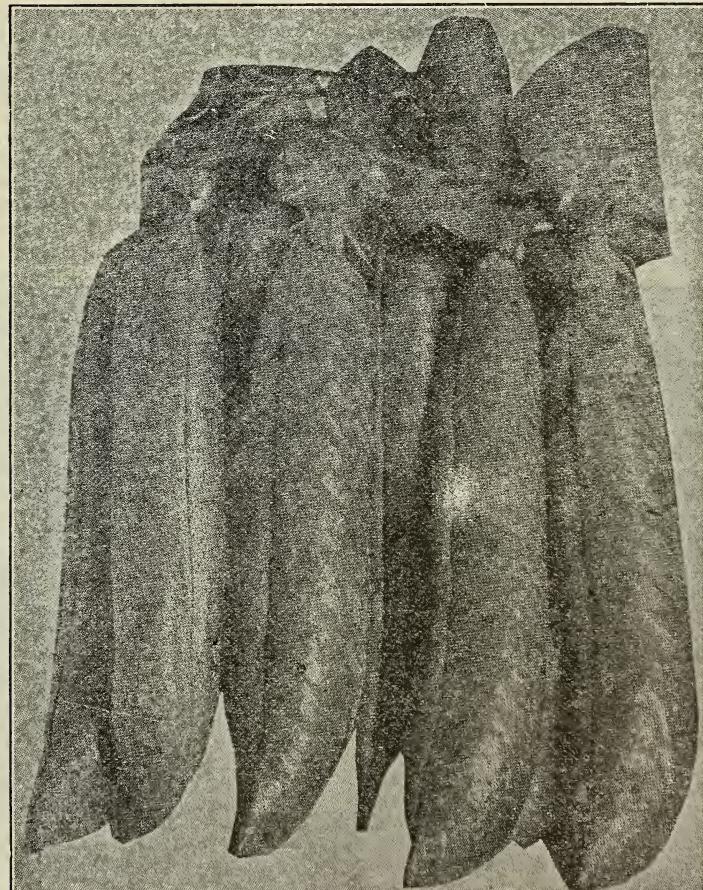
Wisconsin No. 9 is the barley for the Western Planter, and will do good on any land; it is a sure crop. Last year was the first that No. 9 was ever tried out in the vicinity of Denver, and the stand was wonderful, the yield being extremely large. Even the straw was perfect and used for feed. We secured seed from this field and it is registered stock, guaranteed to be free from any mixture. We are just as sure of No. 9 as the coming barley as we were of Minnesota No. 13 as the only corn. Our seed supply this year is limited and we will not be able to supply the demand this grain has created, so advise early orders if possible.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$3.25.

Further information and prices on large amounts cheerfully given for the asking.

LAXTONIAN PEA

We do not hesitate in saying this is the finest early dwarf ever raised or introduced; it is good in all respects. It is ready for gathering several days before the Gradus, has a true marrowfat flavor, and the pods are very large, if anything, larger than the Gradus, and quite double the size of any of the American Wonder or English Wonder types. Height averages eighteen inches, a nice height for market or private use. The haulm is covered from top to bottom with even sized pods, eight and nine on a vine and nine to ten peas in a pod. It is wonderfully hardy and a vigorous grower, and pods and haulm are of a particularly rich velvety green. **Pkt.**, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.



Laxtonian Pea.

SUDAN GRASS

There has been numerous kinds of grasses introduced to the farmers in this country, and in each case the public was led to believe that at last the right kind had been found for our dry farms and non-irrigated lands, and in most cases each one proved good, but Sudan Grass is the most important of all these grasses, and the experiments made with it have been so thorough as to give the Department of Agriculture absolute confidence in stating that it is assured of a permanent place on the list of seed to be recommended for western and southwestern planters.



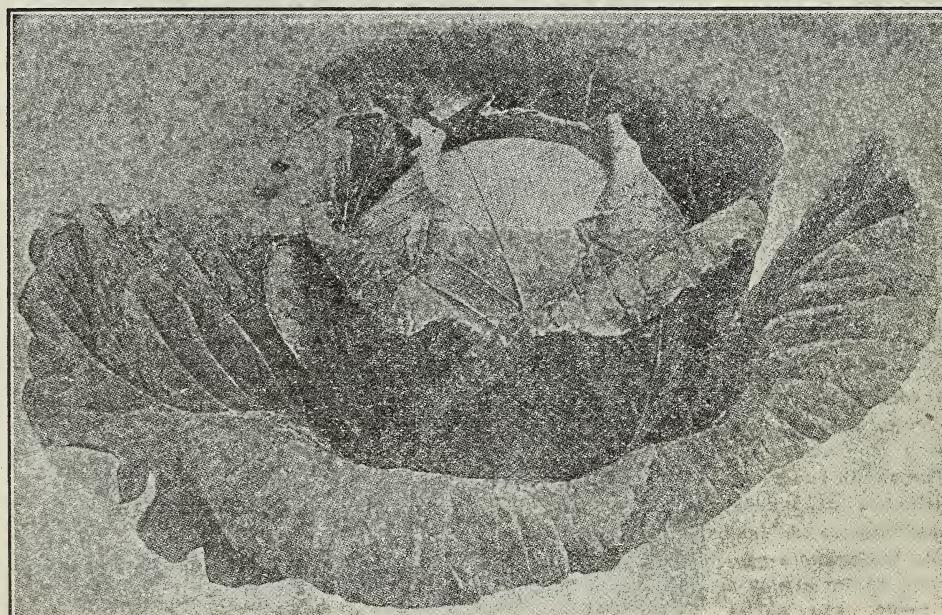
Sudan Grass was first introduced into America in March, 1910, from Sudan, Africa. So satisfactory were the first tests of this seed that more was rapidly grown, in order that extensive trials could be carried out and its possibilities as a forage crop thoroughly studied and understood. In the past few years the acreage has multiplied to such an extent that we are now able to offer this seed to the trade. The many trials that this seed has been put to have proven that it seems to be unaffected by temperature and grows as well in a cool climate as a hot one. It requires no special quality of soil, nor does it require constant irrigating, for its most valuable quality is its resistance to drought, having reached perfection last year on the dry lands of eastern Colorado.

As a yielder, Sudan Grass is a very hard grass to compete with.

Live stock find Sudan Grass particularly palatable and show a marked preference for it over other forage. For beef and milk it has proved to be a splendid nutritious feed.

Sudan Grass should not be planted until all danger of frost is over and the ground thoroughly warm, as the young plant is more tender than sorghum. The crop should be cut for hay as soon as the grass is fully headed. If planted in drills, it can be readily harvested with a corn binder. We think that every farmer, whether on dry land or irrigated land, should at least give this wonderful forage plant a space on the farm. If you are interested on a large scale, write us for further description and prices on larger quantities.

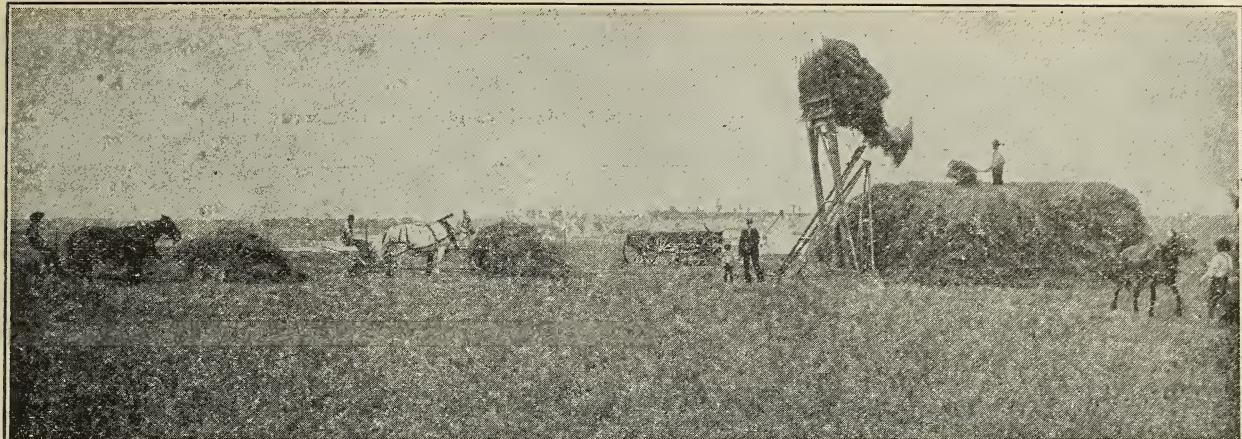
Our seed was grown in Colorado. Prices (not postpaid): 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$15.



EUROPEAN MARKET CABBAGE

A splendid new extra early round-head sort which matures about as early as the Wakefields and is of much larger size. Each plant forms a perfect tight-folded head, averaging five to eight pounds in weight, and about eight inches in diameter each way. The compact growth of the plant, the solidity of the head, its excellent flavor and extreme earliness, all combine to make European market one of the most meritorious cabbages that come to our notice during our experience of handling cabbage. We pronounce it, without reserve, the finest and earliest round-headed sort in cultivation today.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.



ALFALFA

Alfalfa is the most valuable as well as the most profitable forage and hay crop that the world has produced. It will furnish more green fodder, more pasture and more dry hay per acre than any other variety of grass or clover.

The growing of alfalfa for hay and forage dates back several hundred years B. C.

It was introduced in South America in the 16th century and in the United States in 1849.

Alfalfa has done more to increase farm values in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming than all other crops combined.

It is the most profitable, nutritious and most producing forage crop known. It will grow in any state in the Union.

Alfalfa succeeds well in almost every situation, but the richer the soil, the better. After once a stand is obtained, it is very easily grown, bearing a heavy crop of forage. In the West it is the main crop for hay, averaging three to five crops each season, which, when fed to dairy cows, produces a fine flow of milk. Is equally as good for sheep, and other stock. When it is ground into meal, it can be fed to hogs and chickens, with favorable results. It is often sown with orchard grass and the mixture produces fine hay.

HIGH ALTITUDE ALFALFA

High Altitude Alfalfa Seed is seed that has been grown in our mountainous valleys and supposed to have originated from the Turkestan seed.

This seed is usually very pure and produces a stand of alfalfa of very hardy nature. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$22.00.

For larger amounts write for special prices.

DRY LAND ALFALFA OR COLORADO GROWN

Dry Land Alfalfa Seed is seed which has been produced from plants cultivated on arid lands without irrigation with a limited amount of rain fall and has more or less drought resisting ability.

The stupendous increase in our yearly sales on Dry Land Alfalfa stands as a convincing proof that this variety of seed is giving the desired results. Pkt., 5c; 1lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$22.00.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA

A variety of alfalfa that should not be overlooked by Western planters.

True Turkestan Alfalfa is by far the most hardy alfalfa grown and does not winter kill. It is from the north central part of Siberia, a country which is much colder than any part of the United States. The soil is sandy and the climate dry.

Turkestan Alfalfa was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1898.

Although its chief virtue lies in its ability to withstand severe cold winters, it had proved better than the ordinary alfalfa in hot dry regions.

The seed of Turkestan Alfalfa will germinate very quickly and the plants start growth early.

Another advantage is that the stems are more slender and less woody, the plants making more nutritious hay and of finer quality than other varieties.

Our seed is imported by us direct from Asia and is absolutely the GENUINE, not the ordinary European Alfalfa sold as Turkestan. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$23.00.

Write for special prices on large amounts.

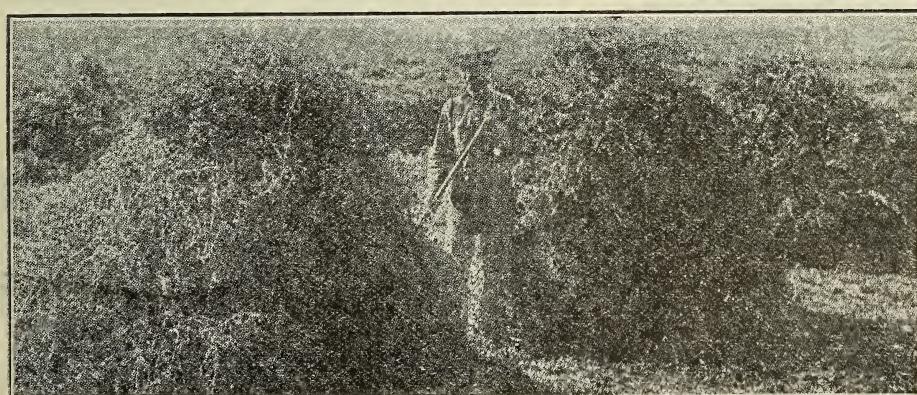
IMPORTED ALFALFA.

We have the finest seed that is being offered on this market, being imported direct by us, and guaranteed to be free from fodder and sweet clover. This seed is 99 per cent pure. No other recommendation is necessary. We will gladly send samples to anyone about to purchase. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$23.00.

GRIMM ALFALFA.

Is grown for its extreme hardness as it survives the cold winters. It has more of a tendency to spread than other varieties of alfalfa. We offer it at the following price as long as unsold. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

**Second Cutting of Alfalfa
FOR LARGER AMOUNTS WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES.**





Cattle Thrive on our Mountain Meadow Mixture.

**WRITE TODAY
FOR
DELIVERED PRICES**

CLOVER

**FOR
LARGE AMOUNTS
GET
SPECIAL PRICE**

USES OF CLOVER

Clover seed is one of the most useful of all seeds for the farm or ranch, it produces the best of hay and in many cases it is used in mixture for pasture. Very desirable for meadow pastures. The varieties of clover that are offered by us are described below and you can choose from the following the kind you think will do best for your land.

Remember, we offer only the one grade in each variety, that is the best, purest and cleanest seed obtainable.

CLOVER SEED

Clover is one kind of seed that the greatest care should be given in selecting, for there is no other seed that is as deceiving as the clover seed and unless you are careful from whom you buy, you are liable to start a lot of weeds in your farm lands.

The varieties of clover seed offered by us are all grown in this section and are seeds that will prove up in the severest tests that could be given, both in germination and purity.

ALSYKE

This is undoubtedly the best high altitude clover for hay that could be recommended and is planted extensively throughout the Rocky Mountain Regions where alfalfa often winter kills. Although it is not a very heavy yielder, it produces hay of the highest quality. It bears a very thick growth of leaves and blossoms on thin stems, making it a valuable hay.

Alsyke when grown alone will make a fair stand the first year, but the second and succeeding years the best results are obtained. A good many of our stockmen who raise hay for winter feeding have made it a practice to plant timothy with the alsyke and in doing so, they reap the finest and most nutritious hay ever fed in the Rockies.

Alsyke is not a new clover in this country for it has been grown with good success for the last 5 years and as before mentioned, it is used to take the place of alfalfa in the hills, where the extreme cold winters kill out the alfalfa. One ton of Alsyke contains more protein than one ton of Alfalfa. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 25 lbs., \$5.75; 100 lbs., \$21.00.

WHITE CLOVER

A small, creeping, spreading, perennial variety, valuable in this climate for lawns. Accommodates itself to most any soil, but does best on good rich loam, that is well watered. Germinates very quickly, spreads readily and produces a beautiful lawn if sown with Kentucky Blue Grass. Our stock is particularly fine, clear, selected seed, which we recommend. Lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MIXTURE

PERMANENT MIXTURE—This contains all the best varieties of grasses and clovers and produces the best pasture that could be obtained, it will do good in high altitudes, making a heavy, thick sod that withstands the severe colds. Can be sown in the fall or spring, using about 25 pounds to the acre, on account of its rapid growth, satisfaction is attained the first year, an excellent sort for mountain meadows and high-lands. If allowed to grow, it will produce a fine crop of clean, nutritious well proportioned hay which may be cut and cured for winter use and the field can be pastured without injury to the next year crop. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

Red Clover

These prices on Clover Seed are not postpaid. If wanted by Parcel Post, add postage.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER

Red Clover can be seeded any time from April to October, at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre. It adds greatly to the fertility of the land, also very satisfactory when sown in orchards, as it helps to keep the ground free from weeds.

Makes a fine and the earliest possible spring pasture, and for hay, should be cut just before coming into full bloom.

If you have a piece of dead land on your farm, don't overlook this highly recommended inoculator, for any ground, no matter how weak, can be strengthened so as to produce heavy yields, by first growing a crop of this clover. It will produce you two large crops, the first can be used for hay, the second can be turned under and the succeeding year, your ground will be ready to produce a heavy yield of anything you desire to plant.

It can also be planted with numerous grasses when hay or pasture is desired, for the hay produced from Red Clover is very nutritious and fattening.

The seed we are offering is very pure and free from all injurious weed seed. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

Especially adapted for poor ground and will produce more hay or forage than any clover in the same length of time, but only affords one cutting. It is used mostly for strengthening up run down farms, of which duty, it is the best of all clovers, being of very heavy foliage and a very rank grower. Our seed of this strain is of such a high germination test that 8 to 10 pounds to the acre will give an excellent stand. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$23.00.

SWEET CLOVER

WHITE BLOSSOM.

Sweet Clover, or Bokhara Clover, as it is also called, is a hardy biennial plant, erect and branching in growth. It starts up very early in the spring and its second year it reaches a height of from 5 to 12 feet, blooms, matures its seed and dies. However, there is usually enough seed scattered to reseed and the crop is continuous unless cut before the seed ripens. When young, the plants resemble alfalfa very closely. Sweet Clover has a peculiar bitter taste and the flowers and leaves a sweet vanilla-like odor, by which it is easily distinguished.

It seems to grow in all climates and with little regard to the character of the soil. It is found growing in gravel pits, heavy clay soils and sometimes in almost pure sand, and when planted in ground containing alkali for one or two seasons, it leaves the soil fertile. Nor is it particular as to moisture. It stands more dry weather than alfalfa, yet is often found growing in low wet soils.

It sends its roots to a great depth. It is a legume like Red Clover and Cow Peas and like these plants, has the faculty of extracting nitrogen from the air and storing it up in the roots, thus fertilizing the soil for the use of succeeding crops.

It is a valuable forage crop; while some animals refuse it at first because of its peculiar taste and odor, they soon learn to like it and thrive on it. In food value it does not differ greatly from alfalfa. The crop may be pastured closely and there is little danger of bloating. For hay, it should be cut just as it is coming into bloom and is handled in much the same way as alfalfa. A second cutting can usually be secured 40 to 60 days later, if not pastured. It is also used to some extent as an ensilage crop, put into the silo and fed successfully in this way.

It is also used extensively in orchard districts for fertilizing orchards. The plant is allowed to grow one or two seasons until the roots have penetrated to a depth of 8 to 15 feet, and then killed off by mowing close at intervals. It is then plowed under. When these long roots decay they become a fertilizer just where the tree needs it.

It is an excellent plant for bee pasture, as it blooms continuously from June to October. It is not troublesome in cultivated fields and can usually be destroyed by mowing when in full bloom.

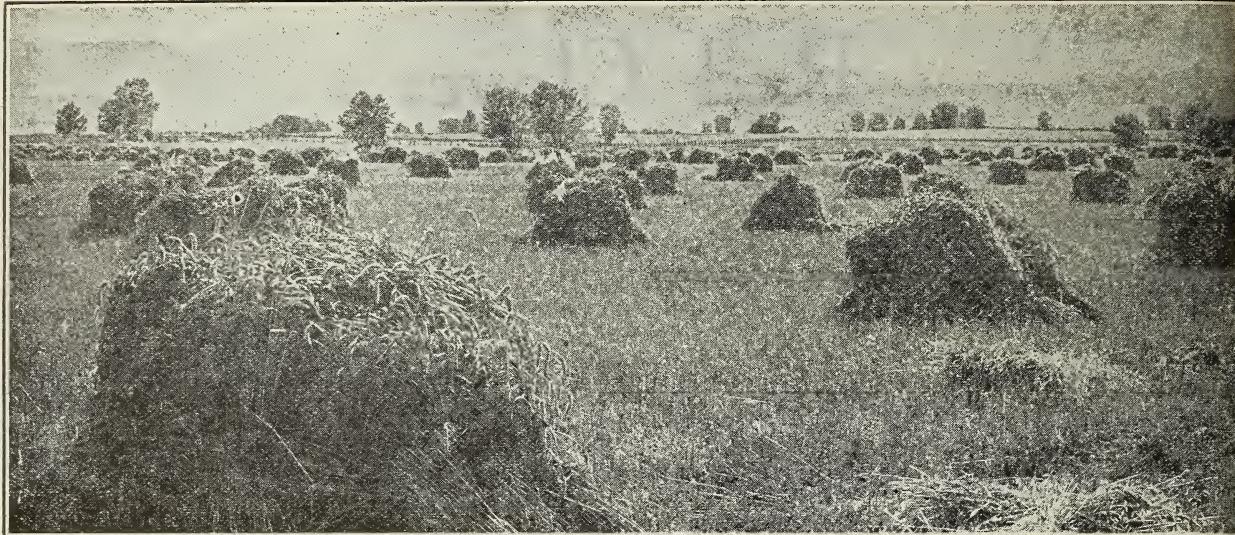
The seed may be sown on the bare ground during the winter, with spring grain crops during March, or on well prepared ground during April and May. It requires a firm seed bed with just enough loose soil on top to cover the seed. About 25 pounds of clean hulled seed is required for an acre. Hulled Seed, 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 25 lbs., \$6.25. Unhulled Seed, 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.75.

YELLOW BLOSSOM (Biennial).

This variety is similar to the White Blossom, and will grow on almost any kind of soil. It does not grow as rank and large as the White Blossom, and for that reason it makes a finer and more tender hay. Cattle prefer it to any of the other Sweet Clovers.

This variety of Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover should not be confused with the Yellow Blossom Annual. As the biennial is growing in favor with all who try it, and many prefer it to the White Blossom, especially in the high altitudes where it does much better than the White Blossom. 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Get our special delivered prices on large amounts. Prices on Field Seeds are not Postpaid.



Wheat

Prices on Wheat are not postpaid.

MARQUIS WHEAT

THE KING OF ALL SPRING WHEATS. REMARKABLY EARLY, EXCEEDINGLY PRODUCTIVE, UNEXCELLED IN MILLING QUALITY. Pronounced by Both Farmers and Millers the Finest Spring Wheat for the Western Territory. It is ten days earlier; produces 10 bushels more per acre; has a higher milling and baking quality than any other Hard Spring Wheat known today.

Marquis Wheat is a spring wheat, it is somewhat similar to Red Fife but matures ten days earlier. The grain is a little more plump, of a darker red appearance, and beardless, having smooth yellow chaff. Marquis Wheat is short strawed which makes it less likely to lodge. In quality it leads them all; in numerous milling tests it has shown higher tests than other varieties, and this question of quality is a big thing to the wheat grower when it comes time to move his crop to the Mills or Elevators. And Marquis Wheat almost always will grade "No. 1 Hard."

In productiveness Marquis Wheat is again to be considered, for its yielding qualities are one of the wonderful merits of this new wheat, and on a fairly good piece of wheat land should produce anywhere from 45 to 60 bushels to the acre. This fact, together with the earliness, should be an inducement to our wheat growers to plant it this spring.

Whenever it is exhibited at fairs, it takes the first place; it won the \$1,000.00 prize at the New York Land Show against the whole world; it is extremely early and is the favorite among the millers.

At the Farm Congress and Fair held at Denver last September, Marquis Wheat took all the Ribbons, Medals and Cash offered for the best Bushel of Wheat.

ORIGIN—Marquis Wheat was originated by Doctors Chas. and Wm. Saunders of the Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada, by crossing the Red Fife and the Hard Calcutta, a native wheat of India which had become acclimated to northern conditions. The first experiments were conducted in 1886, and it was not until 1903 that it was fully developed. By scientific cross breeding, a variety was produced that inherited the remarkable earliness of the Calcutta, and the resistant and yielding qualities of the Red Fife.

Price, 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.75. For larger amounts write today for special prices.

SONORA WHEAT

This is one of the greatest wheats for the dry lands. First, because it requires very little moisture. Second, it matures in less time than any other variety, being ready for cutting before the extremely hot weather arrives. Third, because it is very desirable, the grains being plump and soft and not hard like the Macaroni wheat. 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

For larger amounts write for special prices.

MACARONI, OR DURUM WHEAT

In the field this wheat grows very strong, and with surprising rapidity, so rapidly as to get ahead of the weeds, not only are the growing qualities in its favor, but it is also a heavy yielder. Macaroni Wheat produces as good a yield of grain to the acre as most any other variety. It does not shell or bleach and is half proof to a certain extent, owing to the tightness of the hull; it is not a milling wheat, but is grown only where

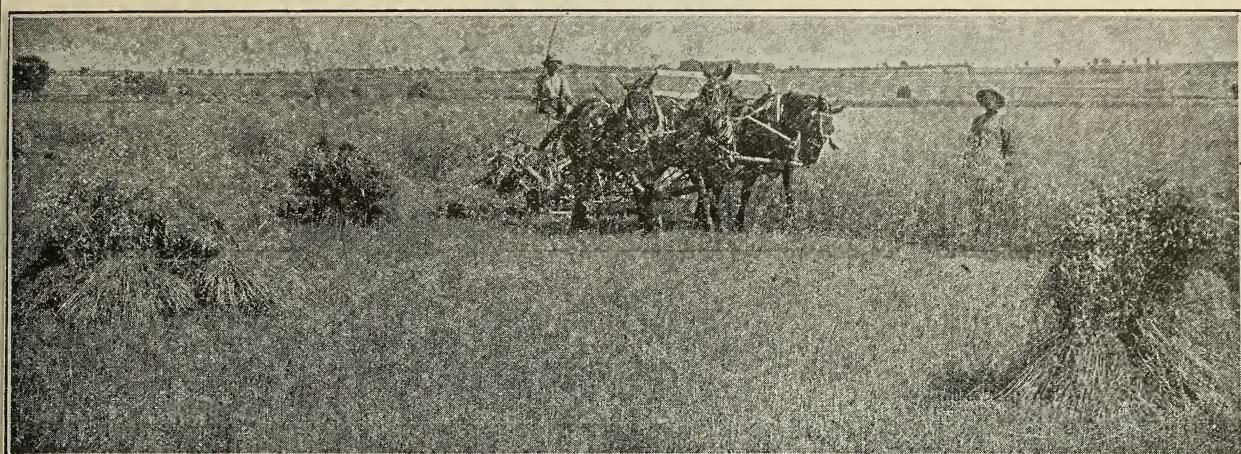
other varieties do not mature or thrive, or when feed is wanted. The straw makes excellent fodder and this wheat very seldom fails to produce grain, even on our dry farms, where it has won the favor of the dry farmers as a sure crop wheat. It has a very hard kernel and is known as a glue wheat, for which reasons the millers do not like it, but as feed it is considered as good as any. 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

DEFIANCE WHEAT

We offer the highest grade of regenerated and re-cleaned Defiance Wheat that can be bought. It has proved during the many years of use in Colorado to be the best general wheat that can be planted here. 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

BLUE STEM WHEAT

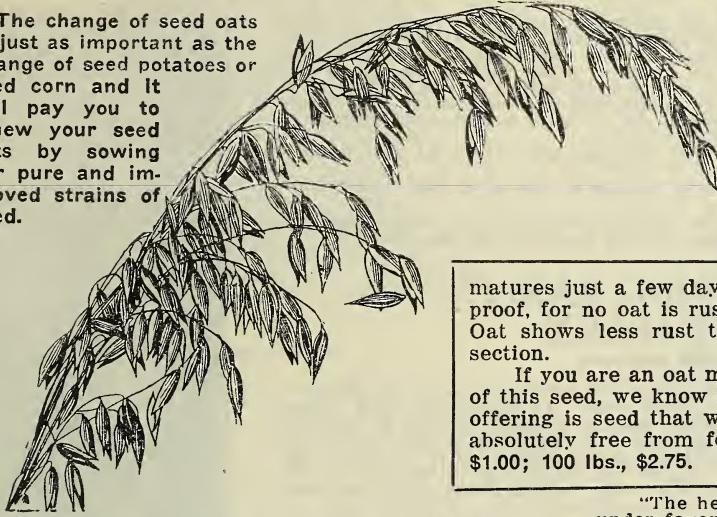
A distinct variety from all other spring wheat, produces a good yield. It has a beautiful bloom which disappears as the wheat ripens and the stem and straw assumes a golden yellow hue. 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.



SEED OATS

These prices on Oats are not postpaid, if wanted by Parcel Post, add postage.
Write for Special Prices on large amounts.

The change of seed oats is just as important as the change of seed potatoes or seed corn and It will pay you to renew your seed oats by sowing our pure and improved strains of seed.



WHITE RUSSIAN SIDE OATS, REGENERATED.

The original stock of White Russian Oats was a capital Oat and sprang immediately into great favor, but we have to offer a higher strain of Wh'te Russian Oats, and any one anticipating the planting of oats should not overlook ordering at least a few hundred pounds of this variety. The following description is by Mr. Bliss, the originator:

"The White Russian Side Oat is an old favorite with the Western farmers on account of its fine appearance, strong straw and uniformly good yields, as well as for the digestibility and food value.

"The percentage of meat to total weight is 72 per cent, which is about as large a percentage as any oat grown.

"The thin hull makes it more digestible than some of the thicker hulled oats.

"It is a late variety, maturing, however, at an altitude as high as 7,000 feet. It is also a desirable variety to use when cut for hay at altitudes where it will not ripen.

"Having tried out the White Russian Oat, comparing it with others, found it less injured by grasshoppers and hail than the wide branching kind, owing to the peculiar formation of the head—grain on one side of the stem.

"Having decided to make a specialty of this Oat, I began to look about for some seed free from mixture, but could find none, so I got the best I could obtain and then secured about a half bushel of pure seed by stripping the grain from heads showing proper development. From this I started the Bliss Side Oat, which has proven very satisfactory.

"As we use oats here as a cover crop for alfalfa, we do not seed heavily, using from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, and with this light seeding we not only get a stand of alfalfa, but thrash from 60 to 75 bushels of grain per acre.

matures just a few days later. We could not say that it is rust proof, for no oat is rust proof, but we can say that the Lincoln Oat shows less rust than any other oat ever planted in your section.

If you are an oat man, we want you to write us for a sample of this seed, we know it will please you. The seed that we are offering is seed that was grown for us in the northwest and is absolutely free from foul seed. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

LINCOLN OATS

This oat is, beyond a doubt, the heaviest yielding oat in existence, not only does it produce quantity but you can find quality too, for never has there been an oat introduced in our country that could equal it in appearance and weight, to the measured bushel.

It has a thin hull and is heavy meated. It is not the earliest oat, but rust proof, for no oat is rust proof, but we can say that the Lincoln Oat shows less rust than any other oat ever planted in your section.

"The heads contain from 90 to 150 grains and have under favorable conditions, grown to a length of 2 feet.

"With this practically pedigreed seed our crop ripens uniformly and makes an attractive and altogether profitable crop.

E. R. BLISS."
1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

SWEDISH SELECT OATS

While it is our desire to have as many of our customers as possible order a quantity of our Regenerated Russian Side Oats, we wish to state that the Swedish Select Oats have given such general satisfaction that we know many will stick to this favorite. It is an abundant yielder of heavy, fine grain. It is a vigorous grower and on rich soil is likely to lodge.

10 lbs., 45c; 25-lb. sack, 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

NEW MARKET OATS

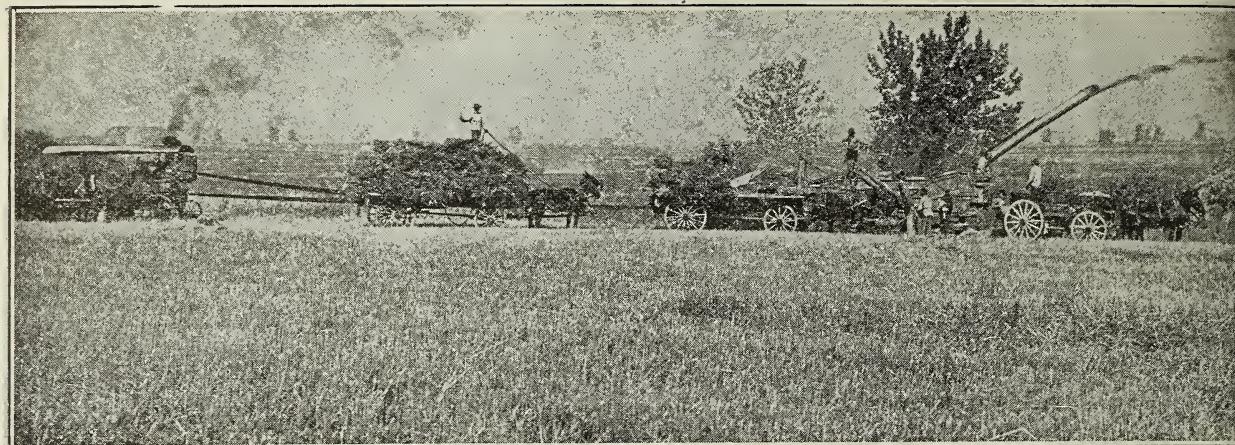
Very desirable oats to raise. It grows erect on large, stiff, nutritious stems, producing long heads. It is early maturing and very good yielder.

10 lbs., 45c; 25-lb. sack, 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

KHERSON OATS

This fine early producing Oat is known to the seedsmen as the only 60-day Oat that is worth while talking about. And whenever tried it has proven to be the best Oat for dry-land purposes. Not only does it bear a full head of beautiful yellow grain, but it produces a fine grade of straw. The straw is stiff and is not subject to rust, with thick broad leaves that extend nearly to the roots. This straw makes excellent fodder, being very nutritious and a good keeper. On account of the early productiveness and quick growing qualities of this Oat, it will thrive and produce a crop before the extreme hot and dry weather sets in, using only the moisture of the spring rains and snows. Those who desires early feed or a dry-land oat should not overlook the Kherson. Our seed is northern grown.

10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.



SPELTZ

Prices Are Not Postpaid.

The wonderful merits of this grain have placed it at the top of the list, especially among the dry-land farmers.

As seen in the picture, it resembles barley and wheat, and is classed with them. It will make a crop under the most unfavorable soil and weather conditions, and is one of the first spring grains to ripen, being of very rapid growth. If it is feed that you desire, don't overlook speltz, for all kinds of stock do well on it and you can harvest more speltz from an acre than either oats, wheat or barley.

Each year we are having more calls for speltz, and in almost every case where small quantities were sold for trial purposes, the growers are now planting on a large scale.

If you have never tried this grain, we urge that you give it a trial, and make it a good one, for it is a certain pleaser.

In planting speltz, you sow from 50 to 75 pounds to the acre, but on dry land 40 to 50 pounds are sufficient.

When ready to buy, write us for special price; state quantity wanted and we will gladly submit samples. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 80c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

BEARDLESS SPRING BARLEY OR BALD BARLEY

Prices Are Not Postpaid.

This is one of the many forage plants that has met with success in our western country and is one of the best crops for green feed. Is very early and grows rapidly, which makes it a favorite where green feed is wanted. It can be used as cured hay, but should be cut or harvested when it is in the milk stage; if allowed to mature, will make an excellent grain, which resembles wheat. It is not a milling variety, but when ground is an excellent feed for stock, which do well on it. It resists drought remarkably well. It will make a large crop of grain in dry seasons, even when wheat will fail. Yields well on poor lands and better on good land. It has no beard, shelling off its hulls the same as wheat. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 80c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

SCOTCH BARLEY

Prices Are Not Postpaid.

Since the state has gone "dry," we wish to particularly call attention of the stock growers to this wonderful grain, for, on account of the abundant yield of feed and the large amount of protein of this barley, not only renders its use valuable for brewing purposes, but is highly esteemed by stock growers, regardless of the fact that it has a beard, for when desired for feeding the objection on account of the beard is overcome by cutting when the grain is in the dough, or if the grain is allowed to ripen it is advisable to grind before feeding, and when the grain is so treated the feeding value is increased 30 per cent. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 80c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

SPRING RYE (True Stock)

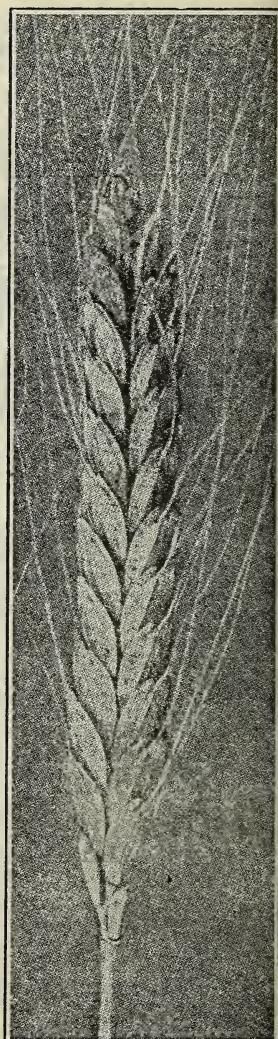
Prices Are Not Postpaid.

Spring Rye is a sure crop and a heavy yielder. It should be sown the same time as other spring grains, and on account of its quick growing qualities it can be harvested early. Spring Rye is considered by many to be one of the best soilers in existence. Although Spring Rye does not grow as tall as the winter grade, it is deemed by many to be the best yielder and should not be overlooked when selecting seed for a dry strip or a place where other grain did not do well. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs. for 45c; 25 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

WINTER RYE

Prices Are Not Postpaid.

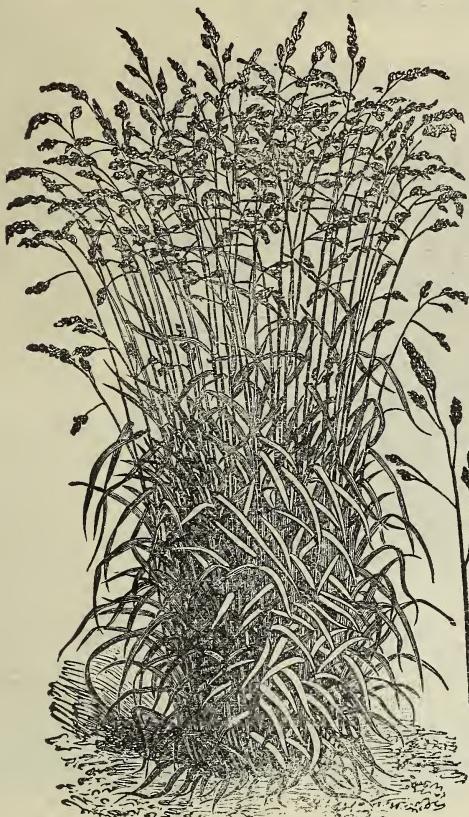
A fast growing favorite for fall pastures, being very hardy and easily grown on almost any soil. It can be sown either for the grain or the fodder, or for both, it being very productive. It could also be turned under in the spring when it is about 6 inches high and used for a soiler. We have only the old standard of Winter Rye to offer. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs. for 45c; 25 lbs., 70c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.



Head of Speltz.

GRASSES

These Prices on Grass Seed are not postpaid.



Orchard Grass.

ORCHARD GRASS

A valuable grass for pasture or hay land, on account of its earliness it is very well adapted for permanent pasture. When grown for hay more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and when only one crop is cut the undergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture until late in the fall. It will stand drought and is hardy. It grows in tufts, and is therefore best sown with Red Clover or Alfalfa. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and groves. Grows on all kinds of land, but does best on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$9.00.

We are always anxious to show samples.

Our seeds are of such fine quality that we are proud of them and will be only too glad to show you what we have to offer.

BROME GRASS

Bromus Inermis, or Hungarian Brome Grass—Stands excessive drought or extreme cold without injury. The grass that has made good in the dry sections of the West.

This extremely advertised grass was introduced from Russia. It is a vigorous, hardy perennial with strong creeping root stalks; smooth, upright, leafy stems, one to four feet high, and loose, open seed heads, four to eight inches long. In a few years it forms a very tough sod, soon crowding out other grasses, clovers and weeds. Its remarkable drought resisting qualities have proved it to be the most valuable grass for dry regions where other grasses could hardly exist. It is thoroughly permanent and grows with wonderful rapidity, producing heavy crops and luxuriant pasture. Its value to the farmers of dry regions cannot be overestimated. All kinds of stock eat it with relish and chemical analysis shows that it is richer in flesh-forming ingredients than Timothy. It starts to grow very early in the spring, before any of the grasses upon the native prairies show any signs of life, and remains green far into December. Cold will not kill it, it having been

If wanted by Parcel Post add postage.

grown successfully as far north as Manitoba in Canada. Without doubt it is the grass for the dry regions of the West; also flourishes on wet lands. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.80.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

The earliest of all grasses, either for pasture or hay growing, especially adapted to our western country, being one of the first grasses to show in the spring-time. It is very popular for its rapidity in growth, oftentimes reaching the height of 4 feet by June, and under fair conditions should furnish a second and sometimes a third cutting of good hay; when using for hay it should be cut during the blooming period. Is often planted with alfalfa and other clovers, which mixture makes excellent hay. Prices: 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.85.

TIMOTHY

Timothy—The best known grass in the United States and makes the standard hay of commerce. It succeeds best on rich, moist soils; satisfactory crop cannot be grown on high, dry, sandy soil. It starts slowly in the spring, and flowers about four weeks after Red Clover. It is easily injured by trampling and for this reason is not suitable for pastures. It is often sown with Red Clover, Alsike or Red Top. An excellent meadow can be made by sowing three pounds of Red Top and one pound of Red Clover with about 12 pounds of Timothy per acre. Fifteen pounds per acre required when sown alone. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$10.50.

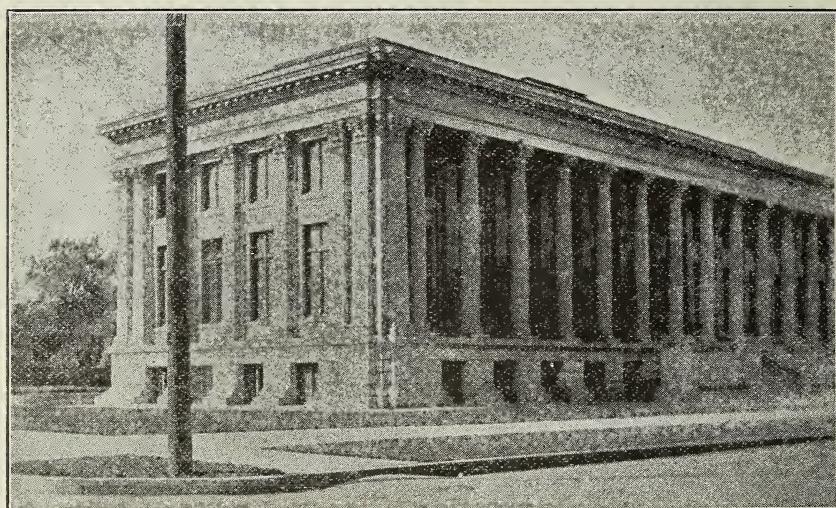
RED TOP

A valuable grass for moist soils and low land. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and consequently well suited for pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle refuse it. On rich, moist soil it will grow 2 feet and on poor soil about half that height. Prices: 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.



Brome Grass.

Lawn Grasses



A Lawn of Kentucky Blue Grass Grown from Our Seed.

These prices on Lawn Grass Seed are not postpaid. If wanted by Parcel Post, add postage.

Some people seem to think that it is a hard matter or impossible to get a nice lawn started, but we have always found it very easy, if you use good seed and pay attention to getting the ground prepared in good shape to start with.

Preparation—In the first place, you must, of course, have soil that is fairly rich. If it is real poor and thin, sandy, or sour heavy clay, you will have to add some good soil to it before you start. It must be worked up fine and mellow and be free from sticks, trash, clods and stones. You can't cultivate lawn grass after it is started, so you must do all your cultivation beforehand. When you get the ground nicely fixed, sow the seed broadcast at the rate of one pound to 150 square feet, and then rake it so it will be covered nicely. Of course, it must be kept moist until it gets well started. Grass is mighty tender stuff when it is young, and if it gets dried out down to the roots, it will kill out, but if you can keep it moist and growing until it is two or three weeks old, the chances are you will have no further trouble getting a nice lawn. Of course, the richer the soil the better chance you will have and the quicker you will get a good growth of grass. Rich soil, plenty of moisture and plenty of good seed will give you a fine lawn in a short time.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Is the most nutritious, hard and valuable of all pasture grasses, and by far the most beautiful grass for lawn purposes and is often planted in conjunction with White Clover. If sown by itself for meadow or pasture, sow about 28 pounds to the acre. When planted for lawn, 150 pounds to the acre, or 1 pound to every 150 square feet. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

weeks from sowing. It makes a quicker, leafier growth than any other grass, succeeds in the shade as well as in the sun, and may be sown with good results in orchards or woodland pastures. Much used for fall and spring pastures. Sow in the spring or fall, at the rate of about 25 pounds per acre. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Fertilizing—Nothing will give a lawn the rich, deep green, velvety appearance so much admired like a liberal dressing of good fertiliezer. Our fertilizers are specially prepared with that end in view and we can strongly recommend them. Prices on page 96.

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS

A perennial grass, flat, broad leaves, one of the standard grasses of Europe. Succeeds well on prairie soil, will stand dry weather and is not injured with wet weather. It is a very rapid grower; makes an excellent pasture. Used considerably for making lawns, on account of being hardy, and owing to its thick roots, which make a fine sod. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

A low-growing grass of little value for meadows but very desirable for pastures or lawns. Like Kentucky Blue Grass, it forms a dense, even sod and grows so quickly that by its use a fine lawn may be had in six

FOR LARGER AMOUNTS WRITE
FOR SPECIAL PRICES.



COST OF CORN

Did you ever figure out the cost of seed for an acre of corn? Surely you have, and you can't help but agree with us, that there is not a single item that has the small cost or expense attached to it as corn, when you consider the value of a good crop, both as a money maker and for use on the farm. Remember, it only takes 8 to 10 pounds of our high grade corn to plant a big acre.

FIELD CORN

The limited amount of space that we have set aside for corn does not allow us to say as much as we would like to about it, but we are going to try to give you a good idea of corn conditions in this and adjoining states. Of course, we all know that we have only 100 to 110 days to mature corn and, in order to produce corn we are compelled to have a strain that will ripen in that length of time, or sooner. We know it to be a fact that there has been eastern corn sold in this city as a 90 day corn, and it was just as represented, for in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and other corn states, where the nights are hot, it does mature in 90 days, but that same corn, if planted in our western country would not begin to mature in 115 days. Now, the point that we want to get at is this, if you are putting in corn you must have a domestic or home grown kind, one that is at home and will do well in our country. Our country is not a corn country, but, lets try and make it one. You can always find a ready sale for it, or you can always use it for feed.

In the past year, (1914), there was 20% more corn produced here than in 1913, this alone goes to show that some are meeting with success. Now, this season lets raise that another 20%, or even more if we can.

Our corn seed was all grown for us where the weather conditions are the same as our own, nearly all in the vicinity of Denver, Colo.

SUCCESS OF CORN ON DRY LANDS

Every year the West is having better success in growing corn on Dry-lands. By Dry-lands, we mean lands that depend entirely on rain fall and snows for moisture. Even when we have what is known as a dry year, there has been good crops of corn taken from these lands.

The scientific means of storing moisture away in the soil are improving each year, and every year the demand for our Dry-land seed corn is growing.

By "Dry-land" seed corn, we mean corn that has been grown on Dry-land without irrigation. It is of very quick growth and can stand the drought longer than other varieties. Our stock was grown for us east of Denver, and is strictly "Dry-land Seed."

CORN ON IRRIGATED LAND

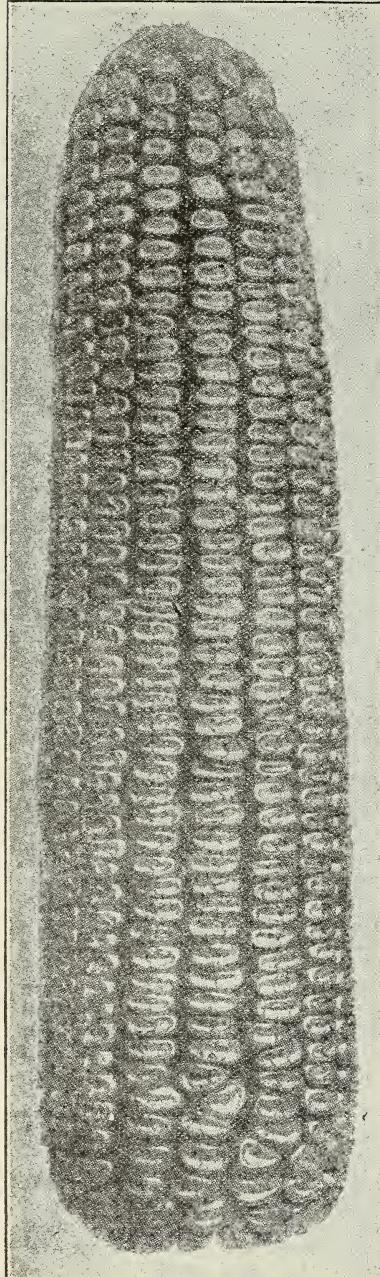
This is the day of \$100.00 or better per acre for irrigated land. You can't afford to have a half crop of corn in your field, and you can't afford to hire help to work a half crop of corn, every acre must pay for

CORN--Continued

\$100.00 or better investment. This is our argument, it costs just as much in time and labor to grow a poor crop as it does to grow a good full crop. By a full crop, we mean a full field, one that produces a heavy yield of both corn and fodder, so that when you have your crop harvested, you are satisfied that your land has repaid you well for the time, expense and anxious days that you have put into the crop. Did you ever

stop to figure that the results of your corn crop greatly depend upon the selection of your seeds, and that it is absolutely necessary to have good tested seed? Now, we know our seed, every grain of it, and we are trying to give you actual description of our different varieties.

Select the corn you think is best for your land and write for special prices and samples.



Minnesota No. 13.

that it is better to have red corn than no corn at all, and this variety can be relied upon to mature before any flint or early dent variety, and when the weather conditions are very poor, Northwestern Dent will give you corn where other varieties fail.

Those who wish an early corn for feed, to eliminate that early summer corn buying expense, should not overlook this early producer. Samples furnished and special prices made on request. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

MINNESOTA NUMBER 13 "YELLOW DENT"

If you haven't already got a start with Minnesota No. 13, order today—it is the corn for the West. Last year was our first year to offer this wonderful corn and it has proved the greatest corn that has ever been introduced in the West. No corn grower need be without this variety because the price is very reasonable. Remember! If you want a large crop of corn plant Minnesota No. 13.

MINNESOTA NO. 13 (The Corn for Colorado).

We were the first firm to catalog and introduce this wonderful corn in Colorado and we claimed a whole lot for this corn but we did not claim half enough. We expected it would give satisfaction but we did not expect it would turn out to be the greatest corn that was ever grown in this section. Minnesota No. 13 fills your cribs.

To Prof. W. M. Hays, formerly at the Minnesota State Experiment Station, recently Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is due to the honor of having originated this valuable extra early yellow dent corn. Not only is it fully as early as any of the yellow dent corns, but its record of heavy yields is such as to mark it as distinctly and undoubtedly the most profitable of all the yellow dent varieties. It was the remarkable productiveness of the Minnesota No. 13 Corn that led Prof. Hays to say: "The inherited quality of corn to yield heavily or poorly, all comes in the ten pounds, more or less, of seed planted to the acre," and never was the truth of this statement better exemplified than in Minnesota No. 13. Much time and labor was expended by Prof. Hayes and his staff of assistants in breeding and perfecting this strain. It was first disseminated as Minnesota No. 13 Corn, the intention being to later give it an appropriate name, but it has since become so widely and favorably known as Minnesota No. 13 that it must continue to be so known. The Directors of the Minnesota Experiment Station consider it the best yellow dent corn for Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin; other stations agree in this opinion.

The ears are of handsome appearance bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average eight inches in length and are borne usually two on a stalk. No corn excels in quality the Minnesota No. 13; the cobs are well filled and the individual kernels plump and of good color.

Minnesota No. 13 thoroughly matures in ninety days when planted on favorable soil and in good location, but ninety-five to one hundred days places it out of danger under average conditions. A variety of corn which will show such valuable characteristics is an acquisition on any farm, especially for planting in this section, where early frosts are common. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

NORTHWESTERN DENT

Write for special prices.

One of the earliest varieties of corn known; is termed a 90 day variety. As a rule early corns are not heavy yielders, the average yield to an acre being 15 to 25 bushel, but Northwestern Dent is not only an early corn but is a fair yielder and the seed we are offering, average 40 bushel to the acre, up in Canada.

It produces stalks 5 or 6 feet high, that contain a large number of ears to every hill and will mature in the shortest season of any dent or flint corn grown. This corn is neither white or yellow but is more of a dark red color with a white cap, with 12 to 14 rows to the ear. The seed we are offering tested 95 per cent germination. To some the color is objectionable, but it must be taken into consideration that in most parts of Colorado, Wyoming and other dry land countries, where feed is wanted,

Colorado, Wyoming and other dry land countries, where feed is wanted,

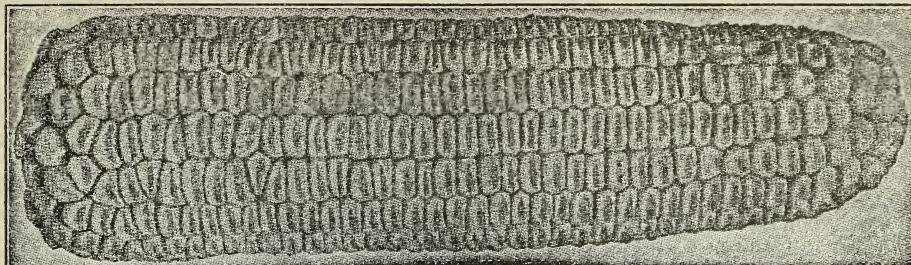
that it is better to have red corn than no corn at all, and this variety can be relied upon to mature before

any flint or early dent variety, and when the weather conditions are very poor, Northwestern Dent will give you corn where other varieties fail.

Those who wish an early corn for feed, to eliminate that early summer corn buying expense, should not overlook this early producer. Samples furnished and special prices made on request. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

CORN--Continued

The prices on Corn are not postpaid, if wanted by Parcel Post, add postage.



SWADLEY

We regard this corn in some respects as the most valuable for this section. There are varieties, that under favorable conditions will yield more grain, but year in and year out, through fat years and lean years, there is, we believe, no sort that will do so well.

It seems to possess a faculty of growing right along and making a crop under weather conditions that would ruin other varieties. Its ability to endure more heat and drouth has no equal in the dent varieties. It will make a fine crop of corn in 90 days. In appearance the Swadley is remarkably distinct, being a half yellow dent. The kernels are broad and of a light color. The average height of stocks is 6 feet, and produces ears 7 to 9 inches in length, with 12 to 16 rows of grain. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

IMPROVED YELLOW DENT

This is a dent variety, ripening in 90 days. The most dependable yellow dent corn for dry farming. Two or more well developed ears are frequently found on a single stalk. The kernels are very deep and closely set in the ear. It does not require the best soil. For dry farming, we recommend this as an excellent sort. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH

This sort is a very desirable 90 day corn, of the yellow dent variety, but not adapted for dry-land farming. It produces ears about 8 inches long and has a rather narrow grain, being of a northern variety it can stand cool weather. It also produces a good yield of fodder and considered by many as an excellent silage corn. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

COLORADO WHITE DENT

This is without a doubt the best of the white seed corns for Colorado. It produces nice large ears, kernels long and regular. It stands drought almost as well as Australian. Lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

CALICO

This is an early variety of dent corn, it ripens in 95 days from planting, grows about six feet high, with stocks that are very leafy. The kernels are a combination in color of red, white and yellow stripes, it is full of protein and very rich. Stock prefer it to other varieties. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

WHITE AUSTRALIAN

90 DAY FLINT.

This variety of field corn will withstand more heat and drought than any other corn, and is therefore the corn for the arid lands of the West. Grow 5 to 8 feet high, bearing one to two long ears, the grains are white and decidedly flinty. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

POP CORN

If by express or freight, deduct 5c per pound from prices quoted.

SPANISH POP CORN.

The largest pop corn under cultivation; unlike other varieties the seed is round instead of rice shape, and in growth and habit resembles the common varieties of flint corn. But when popped it looks more like a large snow flake, often measuring 1½ inches across. This new variety is taking the place of the popular varieties, both for the family garden and a commercial way. Yields more ears to the stalk than any other variety. Price: ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Postpaid.

WHITE RICE.

A very popular variety with rice-shaped kernels; this is the old standard, having been used for years. It opens out white and clear. In a commercial way there is more of a demand for white rice than any other sort. Price: ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.10. Postpaid.

QUEENS GOLDEN.

The seed is of a Golden color and matures early and the yield is fairly heavy. An excellent variety for dry land. When popped it opens up large and white and its immense size makes it a favorite whenever tried. Price: ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.20. Postpaid.

ENSILAGE CORN

The building of silos throughout the West has increased more during the past two years than during the previous ten years. This has resulted in a demand for silage.

Corn is the most profitable silage crop, but it is necessary that the proper varieties are grown. It must be of rank growth and plenty of foliage. It is also very essential that the corn is not of an extremely late variety as it is necessary that the ears are very nearly matured as the feeding value is not so great when fodder is green.

CORN IS THE MOST PROFITABLE SILAGE CROP

CROP—The best silage is obtained when corn that is fairly well matured is used. Many feeders plant varieties that produce a good percentage of fairly matured ears in preference to the enormous growing varieties which fail to mature in this section. For the more ears produced the greater the fattening properties, so if planting for ears as well as fodder, plant further apart giving it an opportunity to mature. But if tonnage is desired it should be planted closer.

HARVESTING

Corn intended for the silo should be allowed to remain in the field for a day or two, after harvesting, where they will lose a portion of the moisture.

If the leaves become dry, water may be applied from a hose as the corn passes through the silage cutter.

Corn that has been frosted and become partially dry in the field may also be treated in this manner, with water, and will make excellent silage.

EUREKA ENSILAGE CORN

Good points and bad points about this wonderful corn.

It will produce more tons of fodder to the acre than any other variety, more leaves and broader leaves on the stock than any other variety. It will fill that silo quicker than any other variety; it will grow to an enormous size in Colorado; does especially well on heavy bottom land. But good, old, wise feeders here in the West don't think so much of it for this section because our season is a little too short for it. The fodder does not have time to ripen and when green fodder is put in a silo it gets sour. Besides, Eureka will not make any corn, and that is what counts in ensilage.

The stock we offer is genuine.

Prices: 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

EVERGREEN SWEET CORN

FOR SILO AND FODDER

This not only makes the sweetest fodder for silos, but is much finer grained than field corn. It is also fine for early hog feed.

Write for special prices, as we make inducements to parties wanting large quantities.

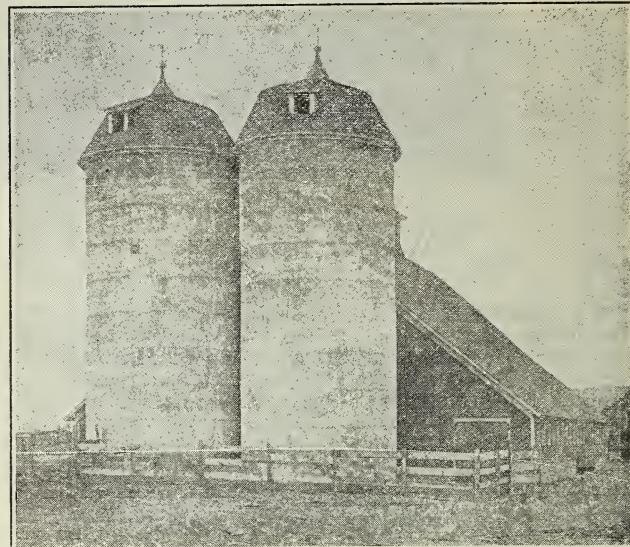
Prices: 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

IOWA SILVER MINE

Although more of this variety is grown throughout the corn states than any other white corn, we can hardly recommend it in Colorado as a sure cropper, as it is not an early variety, but is of a forage class, it will yield a fine crop of grain.

We do recommend it as one of the very best silo corns for this section, as it produces stalks eight feet high, with plenty of leaves. It never fails to produce nice large ears that are always well enough matured for ensilage purposes.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$3.50.



A Well Built Colorado Silo.

IMPROVED LEAMING

It has been one of the leading varieties of corn for nearly 100 years. It was originated in Ohio by Mr. J. S. Leaming, early in the 19th century, and since that time it has been gradually brought west and acclimated to the different climates until now it produces very satisfactory corn crops to the farmers in eastern Colorado. We sell tons of this seed to stockmen who are located near the mountains, for ensilage purposes.

Grows from 7 to 10 feet in height; the ears are uniform and of good size and set well up from the ground; cob is red and of medium size and very productive. It produces a wonderful supply of fodder leaves, which make it so desirable for ensilage.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

RED COB ENSILAGE CORN

This variety is of a southern type of large white corn and an exceedingly heavy bearer of both grain and fodder where the season permits, but in the Western country, where we have the early frost, it is only planted for the silo. It bears good, strong stalks with short joints, which yield an enormous amount of fodder.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

BRAZILIAN STOOLING CORN

It is quite different from other varieties, mainly in its stooling habit, which places it a favorite with many planters and stock feeders. For silage purposes it produces an abundance of fodder, although it requires a long, warm season to fully mature the ears.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 70c.

Drought Resistant Seeds

For other dry-land seeds see pages as follows:

Artichokes	Page 28
Field Beans	Page 28
Vetch	Page 28
Brome Grass	Page 19
Corn	Page 23
Millet	Page 26

Being located in a territory where water is scarce and great sections of land under cultivation depend wholly upon the rainfall, which is quite light &—we make a specialty of Dry Land Seeds. By Dry Land Seeds, we mean those that produce crops of profit, with the least amount of moisture, and the seeds we offer for this purpose have the strongest germinating power, which in a period of drought continue to grow. Our Dry Land Seeds are grown in non-irrigated districts, maturing in a climate containing but little moisture, and being grown under these conditions, are capable of resisting more drought than the general seeds offered.

Kaffir Corn	Page 26
Jerusalem Corn	Page 26
Milo Maize	Page 26
Broom Corn	Page 26
Field Peas	Page 27
Rape	Page 27
Sweet Clover	Page 15

If intended for hay, the seed should be sown thickly; if broadcast, about one bushel per acre, and if in drills, about three pecks of seed will be required. This will make good fine hay. Cut when seed is in dough.

When grown as a crop for seed, sow in drills three feet apart, using from three to five pounds of seed per acre. Cultivate as for corn. The seed has a ready market value and brings remunerative prices. In sections affected by hot, dry seasons it is one of the safest and most profitable crops that can be grown, either for forage or for seed. The stalks are also manufactured into molasses.

FETERITA (Or Shribar Corn)

The Prices on Feterita are not Postpaid.

This new early bearing forage plant is of the Kaffir Corn or Milo Maize type, but matures from 15 to 25 days earlier than either of the above, and considered by many equal to any of the forage varieties for feeding purposes. In habit, Feterita resembles Milo Maize, except that the heads are uniformly erect and the seeds are larger, softer and chalk white in color. The stems are rather slender and vary in height from 4 to 7 feet with locality and season. They are somewhat juicy and slightly sweet before ripening. In general Feterita yields have been equal and in some cases better than other grain sorghums. Experiments so far indicate that its earliness, its rather low water requirements, its satisfactory yield and the ease with which it may be harvested, give it a real place among sorghums, either for grain or forage, or both. No farmer should discard Milo, Cane or Kaffir for Feterita until he has tried the latter and found it to outyield the former grains, with certainty, on his land.

Like other grain sorghums, Feterita should be planted in rows 40 to 44 inches apart, or about the same as Milo Maize. Don't plant Feterita while the ground is cold, for, like other sorghums, it is a warm weather plant. If planted for hay, use the common wheat drill, sowing 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre. For the best results, Feterita should be cultivated the same as corn, with the exception of ridging the rows. When the crop is intended solely for grain, it should be allowed to stand until the earliest heads are fully matured, but if left until all the heads on suckers are completely ripe, considerable seed may be lost through shattering. Where the heads are cut from the standing stalks in the field, it is best to pasture the remainder of the crop. Feterita can be threshed with an ordinary grain separator, if a foot or more of the stems are left to the heads fewer grains will be broken in threshing. Home-grown seed is generally more productive than seed brought from the south or some other warm country, so we have obtained our seed stock from growers in the vicinity of Denver and eastern Colorado, grown on dry land. We believe that those who have not already used this sorghum should try it, even if not more than a few pounds; if you are interested on a larger scale, we request you to write us for samples and prices on large amounts.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

SORGHUM OR CANE

Prices Are Not Postpaid.

Sorghum as a hay crop can be grown with less expense and will yield a larger crop under the most unfavorable circumstances than almost any other forage crop. It will yield many tons per acre, which, when properly cured, makes an excellent feed for cattle or horses. Containing a high percentage of sugar, it is very sweet and palatable and is preferred by stock to many other forage, and for milch cows nothing can be better, as it produces an abundant flow of milk.

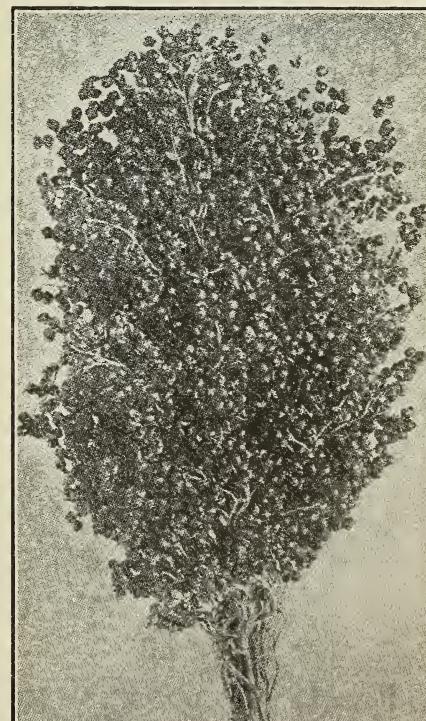
EARLY AMBER CANE

The most popular variety in this section. It furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, being rich in saccharine matter, and makes a nice amber syrup. Can be fed to stock, either green or cured, and in the South yields two cuttings of hay. In Colorado it will produce one abundant crop of feed, and after being cut will stool and furnish a good growth which may be pastured.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 90c.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM

This variety is very popular in the South. Is similar to the Early Amber, but is little planted in this section. Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., \$1.40.



Early Amber Cane.

Drought Resisting Seeds--Continued

These prices are not postpaid. If wanted by Parcel Post, add postage.
For large amounts write for special price.

SIBERIAN OR RUSSIAN MILLET

The most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all the essential merits of any of the older sorts, besides many other points of excellence that distinguishes it and renders it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and which destines it to take front rank, if not lead, all the rest. It is said to have come from Russia, which would, of course, give it vigor and hardiness not possessed by those originating in a warm climate. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

HOG MILLET OR MANITOBA

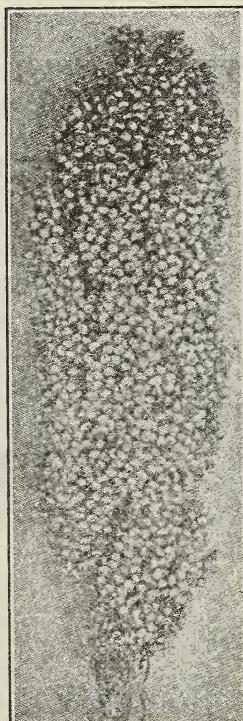
(Sometimes known as Broom Corn Millet.)

Experience has shown that Broom Corn Millet, when grown in competition with German or Common Millet, on the dry lands of this Western section, is a surer cropper. No matter how dry our summers may be, it is almost sure to produce an abundance of grain; sometimes as much as 60 to 70 bushels to the acre being produced. It should be cut while young. It is very early, maturing in from 70 to 80 days.

The seed being the richest and most valuable hog feed that can be produced, and it is surprising how eagerly the hogs eat it. As a poultry food it is very valuable. If grown for a hay crop, it should be cut before the seed matures. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

COMMON MILLET

This particular kind of Millet is grown where early hay is desired. It is a very light yielder but produces hay of an excellent quality and, although an old standard, it always is of less value than the other varieties. Three-fourths of a bushel plants an acre. Our stock of this Millet is very fancy and was grown for us on non-irrigated land in eastern Colorado. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00.



Kaffir Corn.

GERMAN MILLET

The farmer who sows Millet for seed should plant only pure seed. There is always a ready market for pure Millet, when it is often difficult to dispose of mixed or hybridized Millet at any price. This Millet will yield from 40 to 50 bushels of seed per acre, besides an enormous amount of fodder. We exercise great care to have our stock of this pure and unmixed, and must charge a higher price than for inferior or mixed seed. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

JAPANESE MILLET

(Million Dollar Grass.)

Entirely distinct from all other Millets. It grows from 6 to 9 feet high, stands up remarkably well, and yields enormous crops. When cured it makes good hay and in quality is superior to corn fodder. It is relished by all kinds of stock. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre, but it is better to sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. It does best on low, moist ground. Price, Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

EXTRA EARLY KAFFIR

This is the earliest Kaffir in existence. The seed is white, but the hull is black. It will produce a crop long before the ordinary varieties; it is of dwarf growth. Price: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.85; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

KAFFIR CORN

This is the great fodder crop of Western Kansas and Nebraska, valuable for both fodder and grain. Regions so dry where corn cannot be grown, Kaffir Corn will make a good yield, 30 to 40 bushels per acre, of seed equal to corn in feeding qualities, besides a large amount of forage. It does well anywhere in the corn belt, and on good ground will yield as much per acre as corn. The fodder is better than the best corn fodder, and almost equal to cane. Grain is especially valuable for fowls, as it is a convenient size for feeding and seems to be just the right quality. Can be sown broadcast. We have the red and white varieties. Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

JERUSALEM CORN

Especially adapted for culture in dry sections. It is a sure cropper, yielding an immense crop of flat, soft grains similar to White Kaffir Corn, being very valuable for feeding stock and poultry. The plant grows about 3 feet high. It can be depended upon to produce a crop, regardless of drought. Lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c.

MILO MAIZE—Dwarf

Has shown itself to be one of the most reliable crops in the dry sections, either for a grain crop or a crop of fodder. It is rapidly increasing in popularity, due to its merits. Has frequently produced 30 bushels of grain per acre without rain. When sown for grain crop, use 5 to 6 pounds to the acre and cultivate like corn. The grain resembles the red Kaffir Corn very closely, but is not as hard. Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

BROOM CORN

It succeeds well in any good corn soil and will mature a crop with little rain. Plant 10 to 12 pounds to an acre and cultivate like corn. Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 65c.

SUDAN GRASS—See Novelties.



Hogs Do Well on Field Peas, Rape or Artichokes.

FIELD PEAS

These prices are not postpaid. If wanted by Parcel Post, add postage.

No other grain crop, except perhaps oats, can be devoted to so great a variety of uses. The grain is possessed of a relatively high feeding value, and the same is true of the straw. As a pasture for certain kinds of livestock, peas may be made to serve an excellent purpose. The value of the crop for soilings and fodder uses are excelled only by clover. There is no kind of livestock on the farm to which peas cannot be fed to advantage.

They should be sown as early in the spring as the soil can be worked and make a very early and timely feed. We recommend sowing with oats, using two bushels of oats to two bushels of peas per acre. The peas should be sown first and plowed under to a depth of about 4 inches, then the oats are sown and harrowed in the usual way. For hay the crop is ready to cut early in June when the oats are in the milk and the peas in the dough.

SAN LUIS VALLEY PEAS

From the seed of this pea one would readily come to the conclusion that it was a cross between a green and yellow variety, for the seeds are mixed of these two colors. This is without a doubt the best stock pea to grow in Colorado. It produces a large quantity of vines, which make a fine hay, and the seed is very fattening for sheep, hogs, etc. When sown for seed as grain, about 40 pounds per acre, but for hay it may be sown as late as July, when 70 pounds per acre is usually sown. Lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c. Ask for price on quantity.

CANADIAN GREEN

This variety is almost identical with the yellow, so it is quite unnecessary to describe it, except to say that the seed is green instead of yellow. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

CANADIAN YELLOW

This is the variety of peas grown so extensively in the North as a field crop. They should be sown very early in the spring, for they do not do well when sown late. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

WHIP-POOR-WILL COW PEAS

This pea is grown very extensively in the northern and middle part of the United States and is very valuable as a fodder and fertilizing crop. The seeds are larger than the regular stock peas and are a spotted brown color. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

DRY LAND PEAS

When ordering by mail, add 8c per pound postage.

The New Black-Eyed Dry Land Peas—This wonderful new pea seed is a great addition to the list of dry land field seeds; our seed is well acclimated to the high altitude, having been grown for the past four years about 40 miles east of Denver. It is very hardy and a wonderful cropper and can be sown from the 15th of

April to the end of May; will bear pods from 8 to 12 inches long, and grows about 2 feet high. The pods when young can be used as green peas; in the dry state, if used for soup, do not soak them in hot water over 20 minutes before boiling.

It is also used as a highly valuable fodder and fertilizing crop; the stalk and leaves make excellent fodder, fed green. If wanted to plow under for fertilizing, drill a foot apart; for fodder or for seed, plant 3 feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., \$2.00.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

A forage plant of highest value. It can be sown in April for an early crop, and for fall crop in July, August and September, and still later further south. In a few weeks from the time of sowing hogs or cattle can be turned on it. Under favorable conditions Rape is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from time of sowing, and on an average one acre will carry 12 to 15 sheep six weeks to two months. When on the Rape they should at all times have access to salt. Pigs and cattle are also very fond of it. The plant is a rank grower and should have heavy manuring as well as high cultivation. Any corn soil will grow Rape. Sow the seed by the end of June and the crop can be ready to feed at a season when it is most needed. It does well sown with oats. After oats are cut the Rape grows rapidly. If the soil is rich and clean, sow broadcast; if not so clean, sow in drills and cultivate as for corn. When sown broadcast, use 5 to 6 pounds, and if in drills, 2 to 3 pounds to the acre. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50. Not Postpaid.

SPRING VETCH

Spring Vetch is used for the same purposes as Hairy Vetch, but will not thrive on poor soil or withstand the extreme heat as well. If sown with oats it makes pretty fair feed, but if you are going to put in Vetch, we recommend Hairy Vetch above this variety. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Not postpaid.

Drought Resisting Seeds--Continued

SAND OR HAIRY VETCH

This is a very valuable forage plant and is rapidly becoming more popular each year as the farmers are learning more of its great value.

It belongs to the pea family, but the vines are much longer and the foliage more abundant.

The first crop of green fodder can be cut as early as July. The second growth becomes taller than the first and when ready for hay should be left until some seed have become formed.

It will grow on light poor land.

It will stand extreme drought and heat.

It will grow in almost any climate.

It will produce from 12 to 20 tons of green fodder.

It makes excellent crops of hay.

It improves the soil, being a nitrogen gatherer, and when turned under is an excellent fertilizer.

Prices: 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Not postpaid.

JERUSALEM, OR POTATOE ARTICHOKES

Artichokes make an enormous crop of nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield, ordinarily, twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Should be planted and cultivated the same as potatoes, although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen.

Artichokes are almost entirely hardy and it is best not to dig them until ready to feed. They will stay in perfect condition in the ground until spring. Of course, as they cannot be dug during frozen weather in the winter, it is sometimes desirable to dig a sufficient quantity, so as to have a supply of feed during severe spells of winter weather. Otherwise it is much better to allow them to remain in the ground until ready for use.

Artichokes can be planted any time in April, the earlier the better. Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the artichokes 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. It requires 4 to 5 bushels to plant an acre.

Prices: 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

BEANS

TEPARY BEAN.

This new dry-land Bean originated among the Indians of Arizona and is recommended as a fine sort for dry lands by the Arizona State Experimental Station, and is described by them as being very similar to the Navy, except in size, the Tepary being a trifle smaller.

This bean has been known to produce a crop of beans on ground that only furnished enough moisture to sprout the seed. Now, this happened in Arizona, where they really do have hot, dry weather, and in Colorado we think that this bean will produce a crop in our driest territory.

The Tepary should be planted and cultivated and the same treatment rendered it as the Mexican Bean. Under normal conditions it is said to be a heavy yielder and if blessed with plenty of rain and moisture, the Tepary would produce an abundant crop. Owing to the resemblance to the Navy in shape and color, it would find ready sale in a commercial way.

Price: 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.35.

MEXICAN BEANS

Mexican Pinto—This is the commercial bean of the southwest and when properly cooked is relished by the Mexicans and many of the Americans as much as the Navy is by the Bostonians.

It is a heavy yielder and is grown most extensively on the dry lands of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Even during the hottest and driest seasons an enormous crop of fine beans are produced.

They usually find a ready sale, for many carloads are shipped to the South and East.

Mexican Beans are very easily grown and only a small amount of labor is required to produce a crop.

The market price varies from 2½ to 4 cents per pound, uncleaned, but when labor is taken into consideration, even at the low price of 2½ cents per pound, they are more profitable to the growers than sugar beets.

Price: ½ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., \$1.50.

LARGE MEXICAN BEANS

(Sometimes called "California Mexican".)

This is also a very desirable variety of Mexican Bean; it withstands drought equally as well as the Pinto. The seed is larger and of a lighter color, with red and pink markings. It is preferred by some to the Pinto, but in a commercial way it is not so well known.

Price: ½ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., \$1.50.

WHITE NAVY BEAN

To well known to need much of a description. This bean should be planted more extensively by Western farmers. There is always a market for the Navy Bean. Thousands of pounds are being shipped to our markets each year. This bean is a fair dry-land bean and is doing pretty good each year on our dry farms. Put in more of these beans and stop California and Michigan from supplying our market, when you can grow them yourself.

Price: ½ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.25.

These prices on Beans are not postpaid.
If wanted by Parcel Post, add postage.

SOJA BEAN, OR SOY BEAN

Don't plant late variety.

A valuable forage plant, little affected by heat and drought; is one of the most nutritious of all vegetable products. It will produce from 20 to 30 bushels to an acre. For pasturing or feeding as green fodder it is very valuable; also a good fertilizer.

EARLY DWARF GREEN SOJAS.

(Plant no other variety in this section.) An early maturing variety of the Soja Beans which makes a large yield of the shelled beans, but does not make quite so large a growth of vines as other varieties. It is well adapted for late planting, or in northern sections where later varieties do not have time to mature. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 75c.

CASTOR OIL BEANS

Used for planting in poultry yards and ornamental grounds, to afford temporary shade and landscape effect. 1-lb. pkg., 20c.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH

A plant of low spreading growth, sending out runners 8 feet long in all directions, covering the ground with foliage one foot deep. A valuable forage plant for regions subject to drought, and flourishing on alkaline soils. Sow one pound of seed to the acre, which requires a little moisture to start. Oz., 15c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

PEANUTS

VIRGINIA.

Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be planted in May or early June, in rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches deep. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down weeds, and at the last working with a small turnplow throw the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts. It is also advisable to make an application of lime, scattering it on top of the row just after the last working. Peanuts require plenty of lime to make first-class nuts, and the use of lime and land plaster as above mentioned is recommended by the most successful growers.

In harvesting, plow the peanuts and then stack against stakes stuck in the ground, the roots with the peanuts on them to the center, and leaves outside.

Prices: ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., \$1.25. Postpaid.

SPANISH PEANUTS.

These are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South they can be planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vine and the tons and grain are fed together to hogs, cows and horses as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form closer. While the nuts are smaller, they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts.

Prices: ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25. Postpaid.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Our Motto: Give the Grower the Best there is and the best will come back to you.

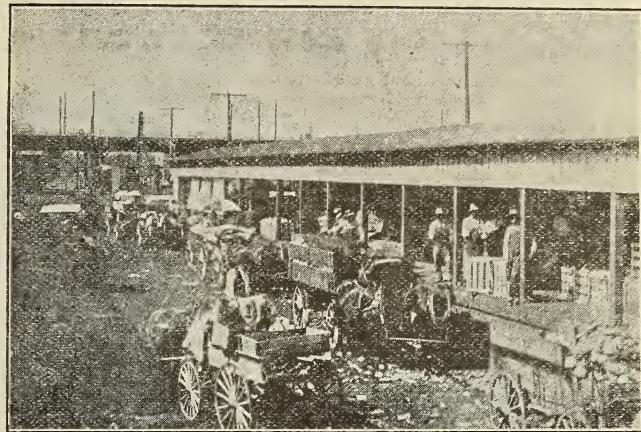
This illustration is one of our loading stations. The past season we bought and shipped over 600 carloads of vegetables, and we make it a point when buying to give goods grown from our seed the preference. In this way we are able to judge the kind of goods that are grown from our seeds, therefore you can readily understand why we are so desirous of selling the very best, for if we sell poor seed, the crop we will have offered to us will be an inferior grade. Thus it is to our interest to sell only the very finest seeds, for in return, at shipping season, we are able to offer our trade fancy goods at higher prices.

ARTICHOKESE

CULTURE—In February or March sow and transplant in hotbeds so as to give plenty of room until the danger of frost is over. Then set in very rich, well drained soil in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the row. The plants can be raised in seed beds out of doors, but in that case will not be likely to produce heads the first year. Jerusalem Artichokes should be planted and cultivated like potatoes.

GREEN GLOBE ARTICHOKESE—Are cultivated for their flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus. Plants set in any good soil, with light covering in winter, will remain in bearing several years. Cultivation limited in this section. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

JERUSALEM, OR TUBEROUS ROOTED ARTICHOKESE.—See page 28.



Partial View of Our Vegetable Platform.

Plants should be set about four inches deep, one to two feet apart, in rows five to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL—This early variety was first imported and sold on this market by us. Its superior qualities over the old varieties has placed it ahead of all others. Dark green in color, large shoots, far more productive than the old sorts, which makes it the preferred asparagus on all markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c.

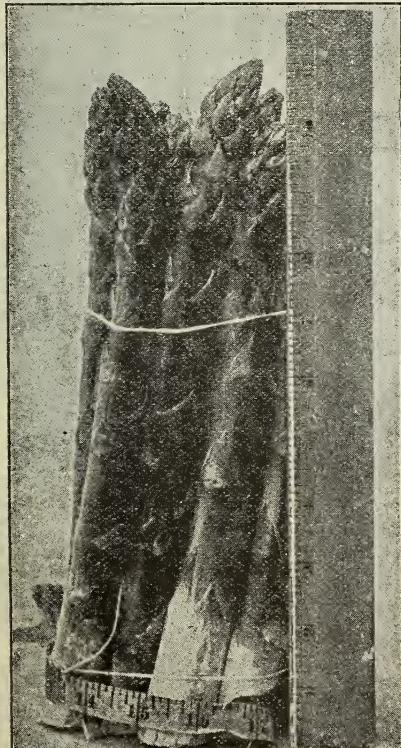
PALMETO—This has been the most popular variety for general gardening purposes. Matures early, very prolific, producing an abundance of deep green shoots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A green sort, shoots of large and good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A large thick variety, clear white until about four inches above the surface. We do not recommend this variety for the Denver market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

ASPARAGUS SEED

The practical way of asparagus culture is to sow the seeds in the open ground, and the following spring the roots can be transplanted (but some growers prefer older roots). For this vegetable a sandy soil is best.

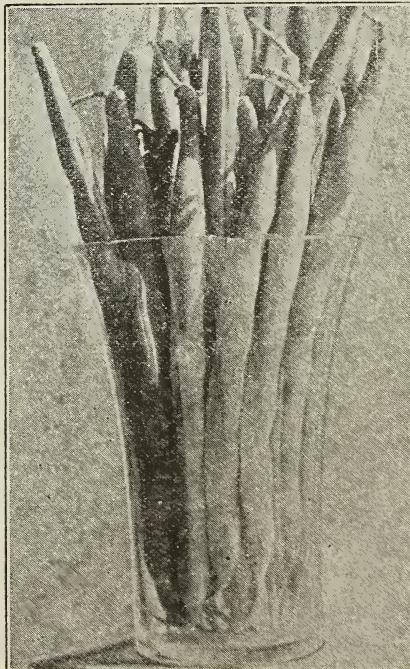


ASPARAGUS
IS A
DROUGHT
RESISTING
PLANT.
CAN BE
PROFITABLY
GROWN
WITH VERY
LITTLE
WATER.

GIVE
PLENTY
CULTIVATION.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

See page 71.



Giant Argenteuil.

Sniper's Green Pod Beans.

BEANS

Prices on Beans are not prepaid.

Anybody can raise beans, but you want something that will sell after the crop is grown.

You will notice that we have several new varieties. They are not new this year, but have been given a thorough trial, not only as to quality, but as a seller, and have proved very satisfactory.

CULTURE—For the best crops, beans require good, rich soil and frequent hoeing. The young plants are very tender and can not withstand even slight frosts. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become well warmed and all danger of frost is over. Spade or plow deeply and plant in rows two feet apart, scattering the seed about three inches apart in the row, and cover two inches deep. Hoe frequently, but never when the foliage is damp from dew or rain. Hoeing should be done shallow so that the roots are not injured.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

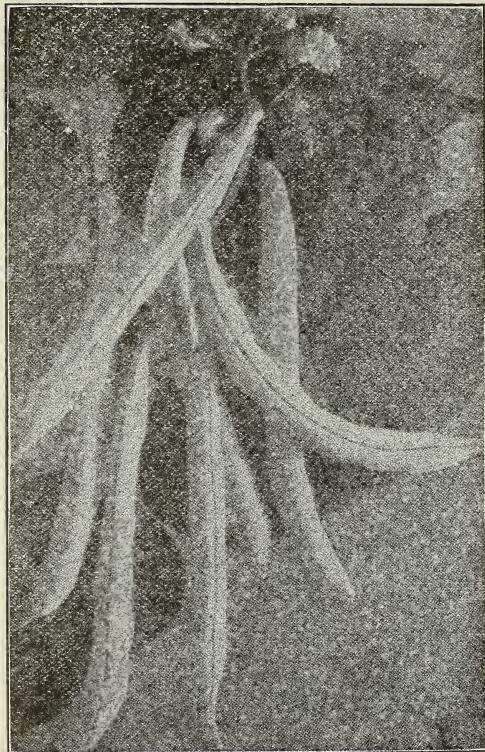
EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE—A very early round podded sort, having medium sized fleshy pods. Vines small and very productive; for early planting this is one of the best sorts. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS—This is the earliest of all the round green podded sorts. The plants are quite productive, pods being handsome, long and perfectly round and straight and of a light green color. This is also a good bean for late planting, as it stands the early frosts of the fall. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

FULL MEASURE BEANS—This bean is very similar to the Longfellow. Pods are long and straight, quite stringless and of dark green foliage. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—An exceedingly productive and very hardy. Same sort matures a few days earlier than the Burpee's Stringless, but is slightly longer and more nearly straight. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

SHIPPER'S GREEN POD—This is by far the best green bean; pods are long, round, straight and of dark green color. Very productive and of fine flavor. On account of its fine appearance they always find a ready sale at an advanced price. It is a favorite among the shippers (from whence it derives its name), due to its fine appearance and good keeping qualities. Plant this variety for your main crop. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.



VALENTINE—This is an old, well known variety, very productive. Pods are long, green, straight and perfectly round. The quality is also good, pods being decidedly tender. Suitable for early and late planting, being extremely sturdy. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL—or **Shell Beans**—Very productive, vines compact, upright, with large leaves; pods medium length, round curved, yellowish color, marked with splashes of red. The beans are fit for use as green shell beans very early and in this condition the beans are very large and easily shelled, and are about equal to Lima Beans in quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

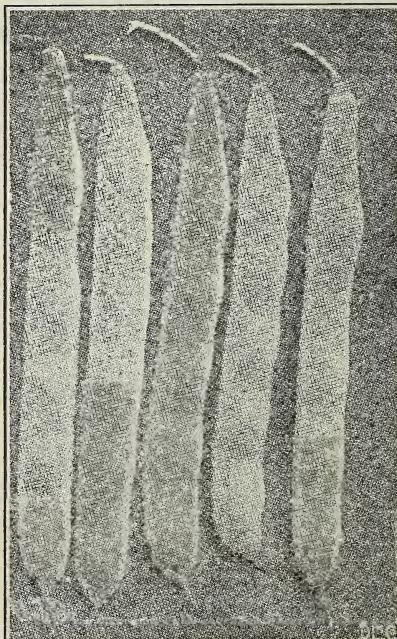
WAX POD VARIETIES.

CHALLENGE DWARF BLACK WAX—This bean is a favorite among the growers who grow beans for the early market, as it is the earliest of the round pod wax varieties. The vine is strong, holding the pods well up, which are of a nice bright yellow color. This bean is often confused with such beans as German Black Wax, Dwarf Black Wax, etc. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

GERMAN BLACK WAX—Vines medium size with small foliage, very vigorous, hardy and productive, maturing about mid-season; pods are medium length, borne well up from the ground, are curved, cylindrical, fleshy, and of a cream white color. It remains a long time in condition for use as snaps. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

REFUGEE WAX—A slender, golden yellow pod, round and very meaty. This variety sells well on most markets and is recommended to gardeners. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

DAVIS WHITE WAX—A white-seeded Golden Wax Bean of superior quality, attractive appearance and great productiveness. The plant grows larger than the Golden Wax and produces an abundant crop of large, meaty pods, which are of a bright golden-yellow color, exceedingly attractive and very uniform in size and shape. We recommend this bean most highly to growers desiring flat podded variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.



DAVIS WHITE WAX

SCARLET FLAGEOLET WAX—Considered by many the best of all the flat podded varieties; vines large, strong, erect and produce long, flat, wax-like pods, which are very handsome and sell well. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

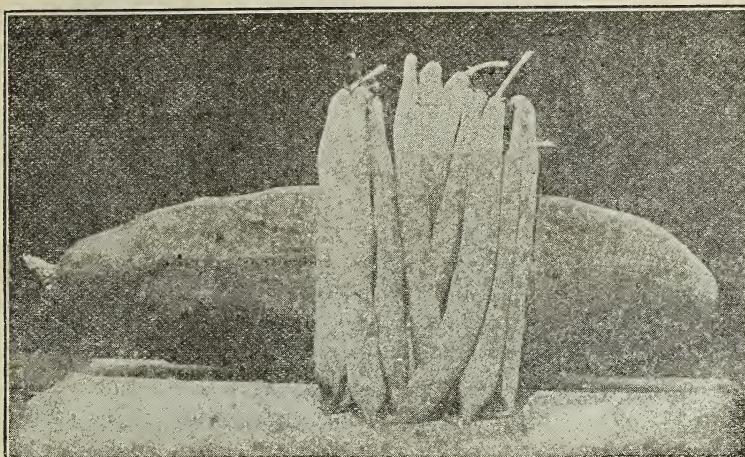
VIOLET FLAGEOLET WAX—Pods are a little longer and more curved than the Scarlet Flageolet Wax. A very showy and attractive bean of flat podded variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

DETROIT WAX—Vines very hardy, productive and erect growing. Pods light yellow, straight, broad and flat, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and as nearly rust-proof as any wax bean. Seed medium sized, oval, white with more or less irregular dark brown or black markings about the eye. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Beans--Continued

OLD-FASHIONED GOLDEN WAX—The old standard wax sort, productive and early, with yellow semi-round pods of good quality; ready to pick 50 days from planting. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—One of the old popular varieties; pods straight, flat and golden in color. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.



Shipper's Wax Pod Bean and Davis Perfect Cucumber.

POLE BEANS

KENTUCKY WONDER—This is a good pole bean, having fine eating qualities. Grows luxuriantly and bears for a long time, but does not sell well on this market. Pods irregular. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

LAZY WIFE—Green podded, very productive and later than other varieties. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER BEAN—The best wax podded pole bean; vines are strong, producing pods 6 to 8 inches long, coming in very abundant cluster, pods very broad, thick and fleshy, of golden yellow to creamy white. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

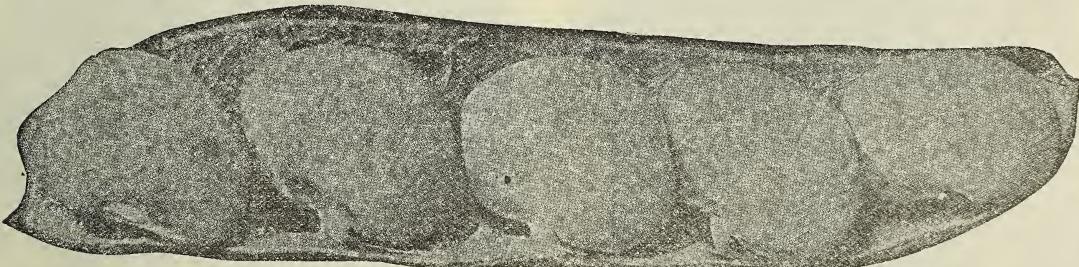
LIMA BEANS

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—This is the earliest of the Lima Beans, being two weeks earlier than other varieties. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—The seed of this bean is not flat like most Lima Beans, but is round and about the shape of our small Navy Bean, but is four or five times larger, having the flavor of the

Lima Bean. It grows tall and is extremely productive. It is used either when green as a shell bean when dried. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

NAVY BEANS. See Page 28.
MEXICAN BEANS. See Page 28.
FIELD BEANS. See Page 28.



Burpee's Bush Lima.

OUR TABLE BEET SEED IS FRENCH GROWN.

BEETS

PRICES ARE POSTPAID.

Our beet seed has proven the purest and best with which the market gardeners of this territory have been supplied. Many of them have made extra money by having the proper sorts of beets at the right time. In former years, the old reliable Early Egyptian was planted for early and late crop, but now the buyers of beets demand a different kind at different seasons, which we offer and describe below.

CULTURE—The beets thrive best in deep, rich, sandy soil, one which the roots can penetrate easily. For extra early use, the seed may be sown in hotbeds and the young plants set out in the open, trimming off the outer leaves. They can be transplanted easily in moist weather. For early use, spade or plow deeply, sow seeds in rows eighteen inches apart, covering one-half-inch deep. If dry, the soil should be well firmed about the seed; when three or four leaves have developed, thin out to four inches apart in the row, allowing the strongest to remain. Keep free from weeds. For main crop, sow end of April. For winter crop, sow end of June.

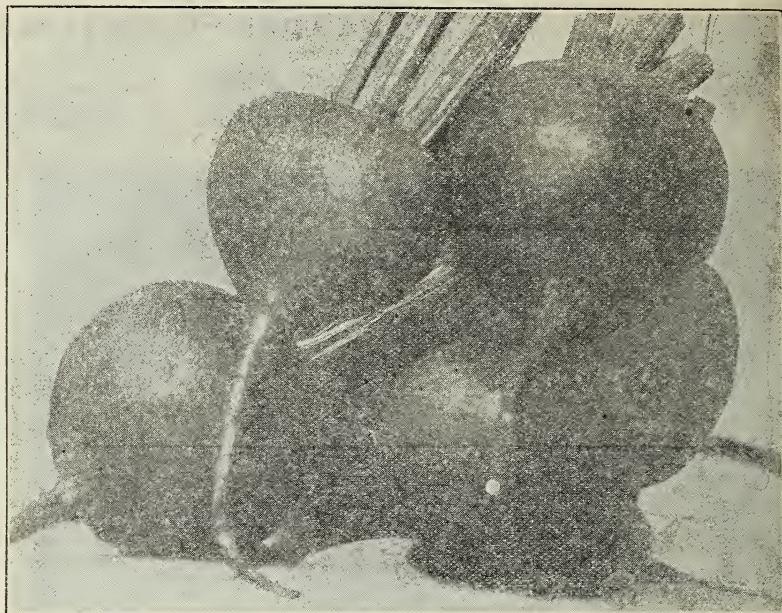
EARLY CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—The name of this variety is misleading, as it resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness. This beet is more spherical in shape than the Early Egyptian, and we believe of a better quality, a distinct vermillion color and very attractive in appearance. One of the best for early planting in the open. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

DETROIT DARK RED—The fact that this beet combines the fine shape of the Eclipse and the dark flesh of the Egyptian places it among the leading beets with the gardeners who plant for winter use. This variety is not as early as Egyptian. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

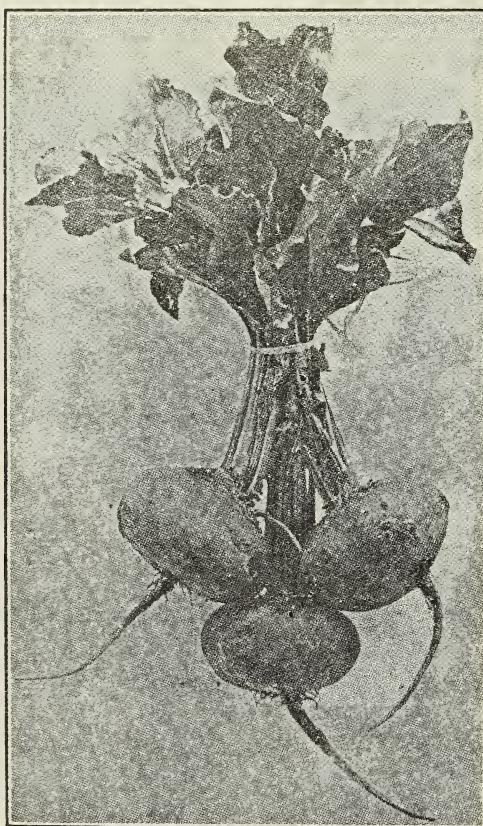
EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN—This is one of the best varieties for forcing and early planting. While young it is very sweet and tender and oval in shape and presents a fine appearance when bunched for market, but with continued growth it becomes broader instead of oval and often too large and coarse for table use. It has been the standard variety for many years, as it is a good keeper when topped and stored away for the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

LENTZ EXTRA EARLY BLOOD BEET

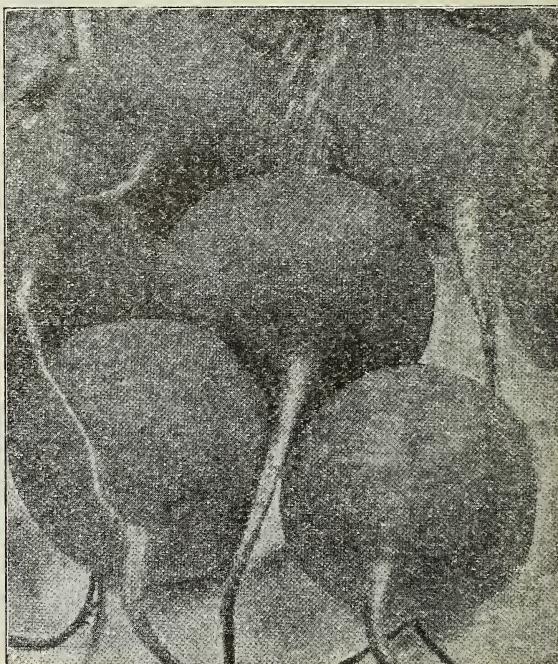
This beet is very early, ringed red and white, absolutely perfect in shape; roots are globular and peculiarly smooth, very crisp, tender, fine grained and sweet at all stages of its growth. Has small tops and can be used six weeks from sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.



Detroit Dark Red



Early Flat Egyptian



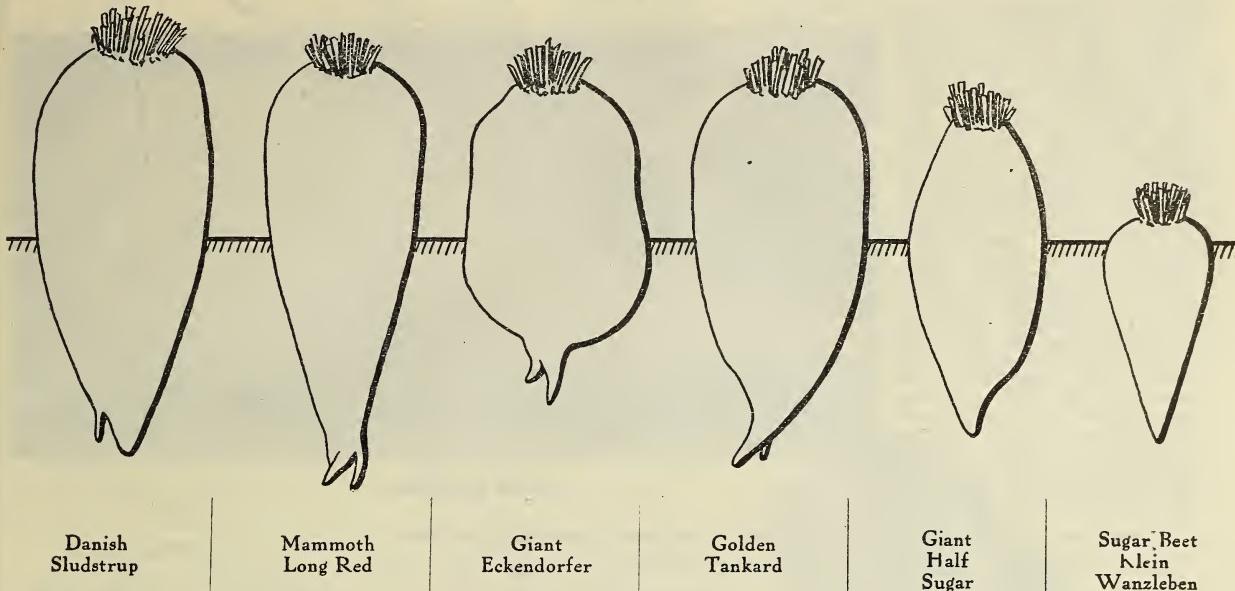
Early Eclipse

EARLY ECLIPSE—We recommend this variety for mid-summer at the time beets are sold by the bunch. Their color is brighter red than other sorts, which gives them a more tender appearance, but do not plant this variety to be sold in sacks during the fall and winter, as it does not command the best prices at that time. It is of a lighter color than the Detroit and its rings or zones are very light; these are very conspicuous when the beet is cut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

NEW COLUMBIA—See Novelties.

SWISS CHARD, OR SPINACH BEET—Grown exclusively for the foliage, which when cooked makes a most delicious green. Used extensively by poultrymen for feeding purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Diagram showing comparative sizes, shapes and depth each grow in the soil.



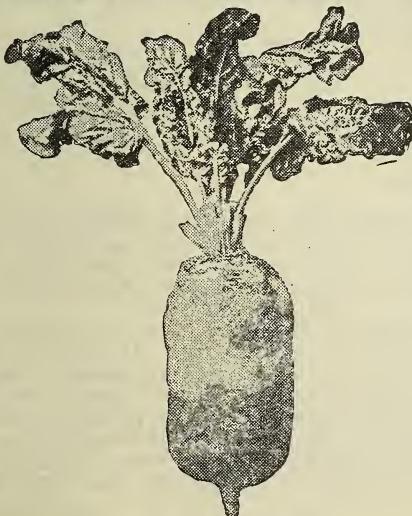
Mangel Wurzels or Stock Beets

**SPLENDID WINTER FEED FOR CATTLE AND HOGS
OUR PRICES ON MANGELS AND BEETS ARE PREPAID.**

An ever increasing acreage is being planted of stock-raising beets, because of the wonderful results by feeding them. Fattening, feeding and breeding cattle do equally well on them. About one-fourth of the daily rations should be of roots. Hog cholera is prevented by their use.

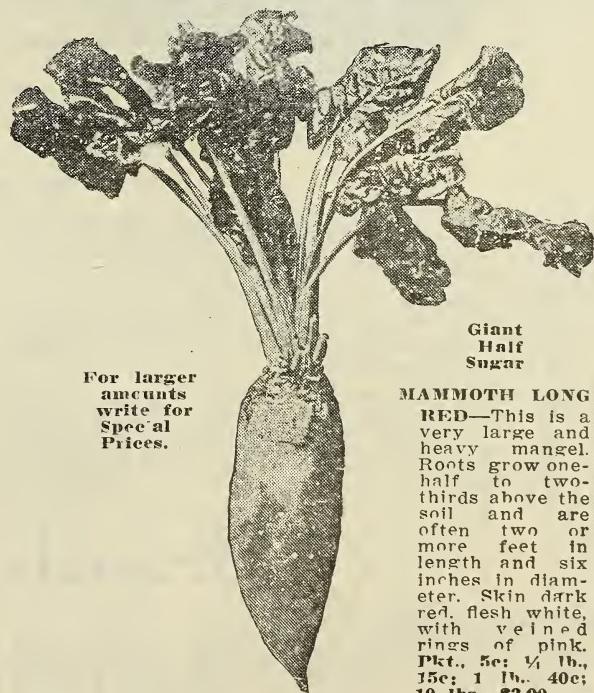
Sow in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, as soon as the ground can be thoroughly worked. Cover seed about 1½ inches, making the ground firm over the seed. When 4 inches high, thin to 8 inches apart.

GOLDEN TANKARD—The best known and most largely recommended for dairymen on account of its milk-producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid and a rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above the ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soil. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.



Giant Eckendorfer Mangel.

GIANT ECKENDORFER—A very popular variety, grown extensively in Germany. It has also proven very satisfactory in the United States, wherever it has been tried. It resembles the Golden Tankard in shape. Its roots are very heavy. It has been known to produce as much as 55 tons of roots to the acre. This variety is very easily harvested, as a large proportion grows above the ground. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.



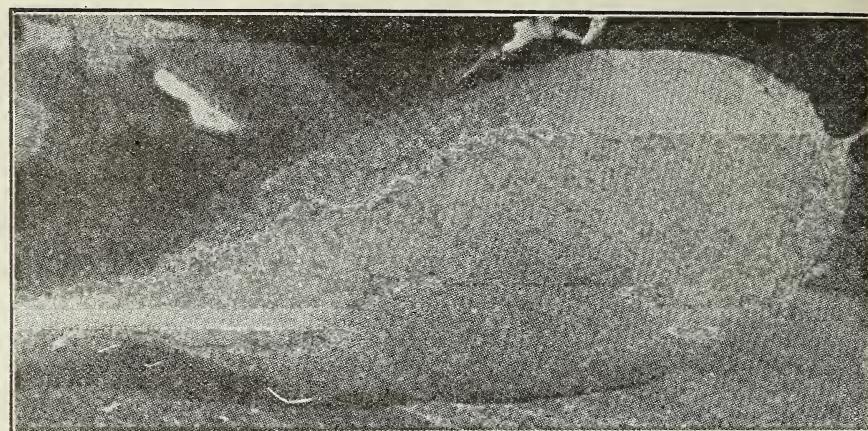
For larger amounts write for Special Prices.

Giant Half Sugar

MAMMOTH LONG RED—This is a very large and heavy mangel. Roots grow one-half to two-thirds above the soil and are often two or more feet in length and six inches in diameter. Skin dark red, flesh white, with veined rings of pink. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Beets--Continued

DANISH SLUDSTRUP — The Danish government, recognizing the value of root crops for their dairying and cattle interests, has for years been breeding mangels so as to condense into the roots all the dry matter content possible. They offer prizes each year for mangels that contain the greatest amount of nutrient and feeding value. Up to this time the Danish Sludstrup has proved the best variety, and, pound for pound, contains more feeding value than any other mangel. The roots are large, reddish-yellow, of distinct type, and a remarkable yielder. Our stock is Danish grown, produced from stock that was awarded the "First Class Certificate." It is the largest cropper and most nutritious vegetable, according to the comparative trials made by the Danish Agricultural society, and produces as follows:



Danish Sludstrup.

17 per cent more pounds of roots per acre than the Mammoth Long Red.

23 per cent more nutrient per acre than the Mammoth Long Red.

22 per cent more pounds of roots per acre than the Golden Tankard.

28 per cent more nutrient than the Golden Tankard.

Over 40 tons have been grown on a single acre.

Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

GIANT HALF SUGAR

This is neither a mangel or a sugar beet, but, as the name implies, is a cross between the two. It has the large size of the mangel, with the great feeding quality of the sugar beet. The roots average ten-to twelve inches in length. It will yield almost as much per acre as the best mangels, and twice as much per acre as the rich sugar beets.

There are two varieties, the one is known as the "Green," the other as "Rose"; they are almost identical. Roots very smooth with very few rootlets; flesh creamy white except the upper portion of one is rose or pink, while the other is green. Our stock is Danish grown—buy no other.

Price: Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00. These prices are prepaid.

Sugar Beets

OUR PRICES ARE PREPAID.

Sugar beets are not as heavy yielders as the mangels, but are of superior quality, containing a large amount of sugar. They are excellent for feeding cattle. For large amounts ask for special prices.

FRENCH RED TOP SUGAR—Combines with heavy yield a good percentage of sugar. It is very hardy and productive, yielding about twenty tons to the acre. A most desirable beet for stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED WHITE — Medium size, brought by careful selection to the highest perfection, in shape and color of roots. Greatly esteemed by sugar manufacturers and one of the finest for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

LANE'S IMPROVED IMPERIAL SUGAR—Large, thick, tapering variety; yields almost as much as mangels. Is sweet and rich and very desirable for stock. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

WANZLEBEN—This is the variety so extensively planted for sugar manufacturer. Although it does not yield quite as large crops as mangels, the feeding value, pound for pound, is much greater on account of its high percentage of dry matter content. Recommended especially for fattening cattle, but is equally well adapted for general feeding as mangels. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Brussels Sprouts

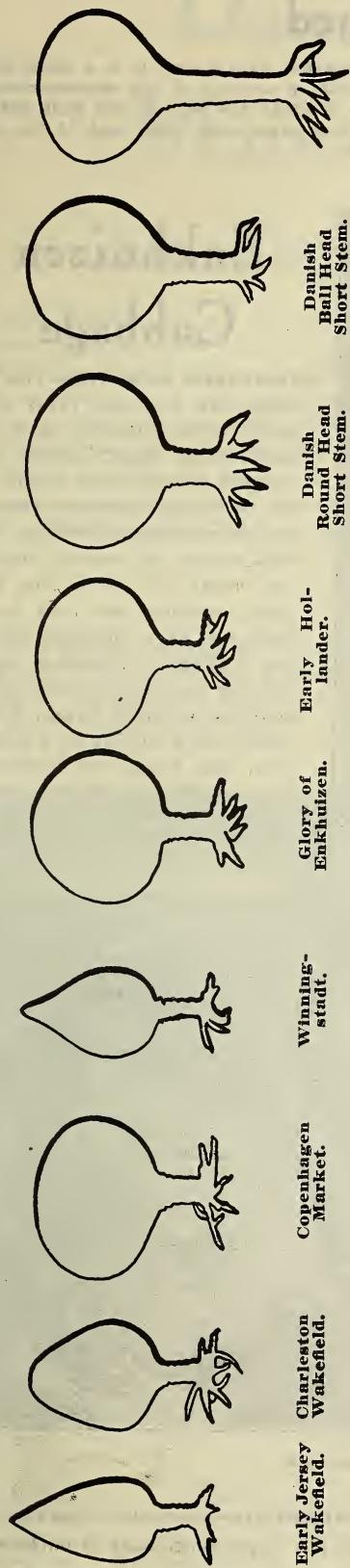
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts are highly esteemed for boiling during the late fall and winter months. The "sprouts" resemble miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk of the plant. This is one vegetable which should be planted more extensively in this section. The few

who do grow them are finding ready sale at from 14c to 18c per pound.

PERFECTION—The plants grow about two feet in height, stems are thickly set with sprouts, which grow one to two inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

CABBAGE



THIS CUT SHOWS COMPARATIVE SIZES AND SHAPES OF HEADS AND LENGTH OF STEMS; THEY ARE ARRANGED FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, BEGINNING WITH THE EARLIEST TO THE LATEST.

CULTURE—Cabbage is one of the principal crops in this section, more than three-fourths of it being shipped to other states. As we handle cabbage ourselves, we have given the selection of the seed for shipping purposes our special attention during the years we have been in the seed business and have endeavored to find a grade of cabbage that will give the best results to the grower.

CULTURE—Cabbage requires a quite rich, moist, heavy soil, and deep, frequent cultivation. For extra early use, the seed may be sown in January or February, very thinly and shallow in hotbeds. When the young plants have reached sufficient size, gradually harden them off by admitting air freely. Transplant to the open ground as soon as the ground works well; prepare the soil to a good depth, making it loose and fine. For late use, sow the seed in fine soil during April or May, and not over one-fourth inch deep. The plants become weak and slender when sown thickly. When large enough, set out in the open.

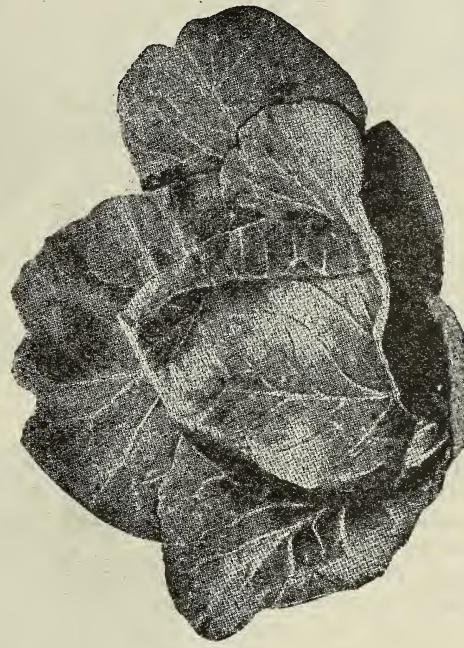
EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS, OR WONDERFUL—This is the earliest of all sorts and is planted for the early market only. The heads are very light and yield is small, but the high

prices paid for the earliest cabbages makes it quite profitable. However, we do not advise its planting on an extensive scale, as at the high prices the demand for cabbage is limited, and after the Wakefield is offered, which is a better cabbage, Express finds a very poor sale. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—For early planting this is the standard. Shippers make no attempt to offer cabbage to other markets until Wakefield is ready. However, it is not considered a very good shipping cabbage, but it is the only early variety that will stand transportation. One early crop is all that should be planted, and should be marketed not later than August 20th, or, like its predecessor, the Express, it will be crowded to the rear by better shipping cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, OR LARGE WAKEFIELD—This is a very satisfactory cabbage for the growers who plant to supply the early shipping demand. It is a selection from the Early Jersey Wakefield and about a week later than that sort, but usually ready for cutting to supply the first demands of the shippers. The heads are larger than the Jersey Wakefield and are almost as solid as the Winningsstadt. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

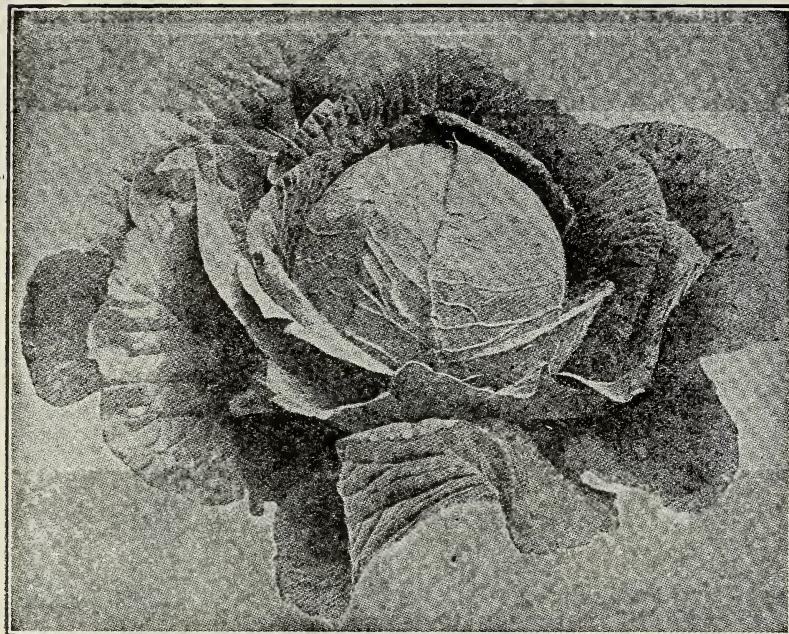
Early Jersey Wakefield.



Cabbage--Continued

COPENHAGEN MARKET—A new variety which is very popular with the market gardeners. It is a short-stemmed variety, the heads nearly resting on the ground. It is very desirable on account of the characteristic of maturing the heads all at the same time, thus enabling the grower to clean his field at the first cutting. It is the earliest large, round-headed cabbage yet introduced. Heads are large, very solid and of the most excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.50.

EUROPEAN MARKET (See Novelties).



Enkhuizen.

Winningstadt

WINNINGSTADT—One of the grandest cabbages grown, although many growers have discontinued growing this variety because the yield is lighter per acre than some of the other sorts, but, nevertheless, it is still quite a favorite among growers who have good rich land, as it always meets ready sale on account of its fine appearance. The heads are pointed, hard and nice green color and, no doubt, it is the finest mid-season cabbage. Although this cabbage has great qualities, we think there are other sorts that are better for kraut purposes. Our special strain of Winningstadt is by far the best that is being grown in this section. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

FLAT DUTCH—This old favorite is now very little grown except for family garden, having been replaced by the more recent varieties. It produces large, flat heads which grow close to the ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



Winningstadt.

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD—A favorite cabbage in many sections, making large, hard heads of uniform size; short stem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Enkhuizen Cabbage

ENKHUIZEN CABBAGE—This cabbage has won the favor of all early kraut makers, as it produces nice, large, tender heads and the yield is equal to the Danish Ball Head and more than any of the mid-season cabbage. When this variety is nearing maturity, the heads are of a nice green color, medium size, and is very desirable as a shipping cabbage, but if allowed to stand in the field after it has fully matured, it will continue to grow larger, but deteriorates in quality as a shipping sort, the heads are inclined to turn white and become ragged, bursted and very large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

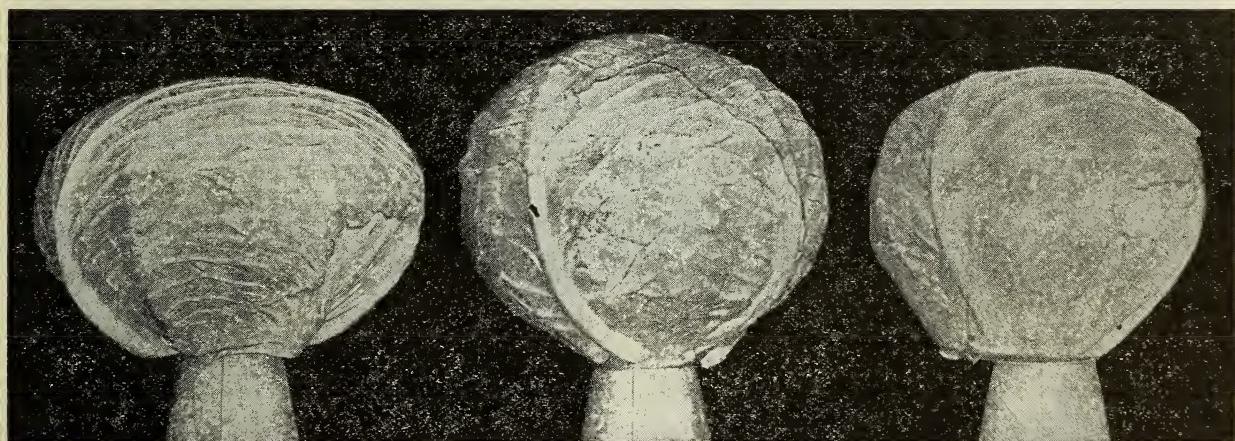
Danish Cabbages or Main Crop Varieties

About long and short stem Cabbage

Many growers are at a loss to know which of the Danish Cabbages are the best for him to plant. Any of these cabbages are of very fine merits, but the soil greatly affects the results.. The Ball Heads are a little more delicate to the choice of soils and require quite rich ground, for if it is planted on poor ground the stem gets exceedingly long and produces smaller heads. The Round Heads (Short Stem) are eager growers, and if planted in ground that is too rich the growth is too rapid, and it often produces large heads that are a little more tender than is desired for late cabbage, and the extreme solidity of the heads cause some to crack. But when these varieties are planted in ground that is not so rich, they produce perfect cabbage.. Understand that when we speak of poorer ground, we do not mean gravel. The Tall Stemmed varieties are more resistible against cabbage diseases such as stump rot, black rot, etc., than the Short Stemmed varieties.

NOTICE.

We have just closed another cabbage shipping season, through which period we have handled thousands of loads of cabbage that was grown from seed bought from almost every seed house in the United States, and we are not exaggerating when we make the statement that our cabbage seed was by far the best sold, especially so in the Danish cabbages.



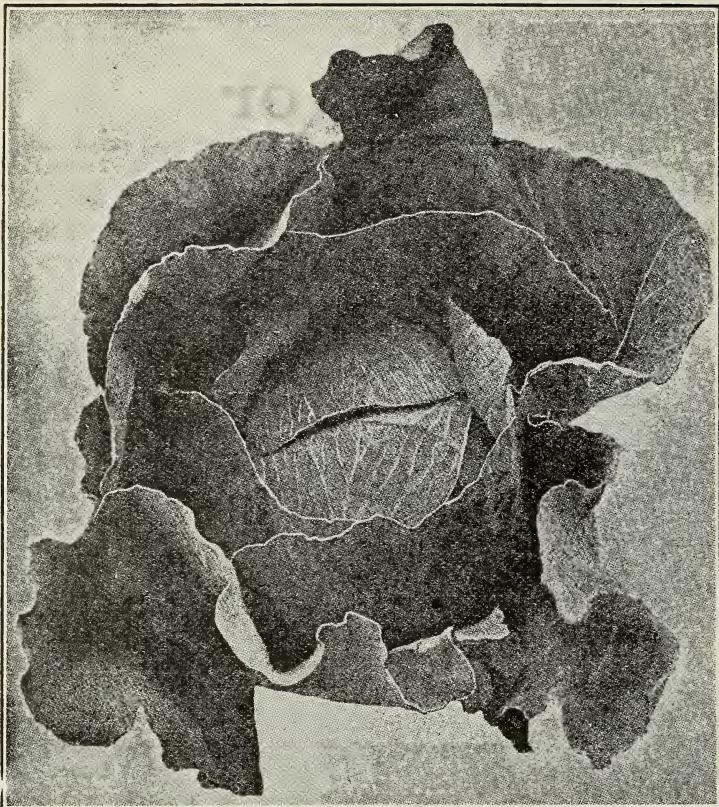
Danish Round Head Short Stem.

Evergreen Hollander.

Danish Ball Head Long Stem.

Early Hollander

EARLY HOLLANDER—A few years ago it came to our notice that there was a strong demand for an early variety of Hollander Cabbage. We took this matter up with our cabbage seed grower of Europe, and after three years he reported that he had developed a strain of true Holland Cabbage, which will be ready for the market from one week to 10 days earlier than the Danish Round Head Short Stem (which up to the present time has been the earliest Holland Cabbage). This new strain will yield an excellent cabbage of the true Holland type, both early and very productive, being similar to the Danish Round Head Short Stem, yielding very solid heads earlier than any of the Hollander varieties. It should not be planted for winter use, but the seed should be started in hotbeds, and when so planted will yield a crop of Holland Cabbage very close to the Enkhuizen. Recommended by us as a good sort to grow for the cabbage shippers of our vicinity. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.



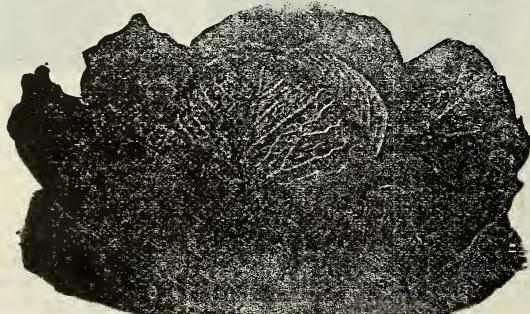
Top View Danish Round Head Short Stem.

DANISH BALL HEAD LONG STEM CABBAGE—Although growers sometimes object to this cabbage on account of the long stem, nevertheless it produces the most beautiful dark green head of cabbage, very solid and the best variety for storing during the winter. In Denmark this variety is planted more extensively than any other variety. The long stem objection is overcome by throwing the dirt to stalk or stem, the same as is done with celery. This not only helps the long stem to support the heads, but causes the stem to throw out many new fine fiber roots, which furnishes nourishment to the plant and increases the yield. Oz., 35c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.25.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED—While late in maturing, this is the largest of all deep red varieties. In rich soil the heads will average ten pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

EARLY ULM SAVOY—This is the earliest of the Savoy Cabbages. Head pointed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY—The hardest heading and best all-around Savoy. Plants strong and the large, solid head blanches beautifully. Fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



Drumhead Savoy.

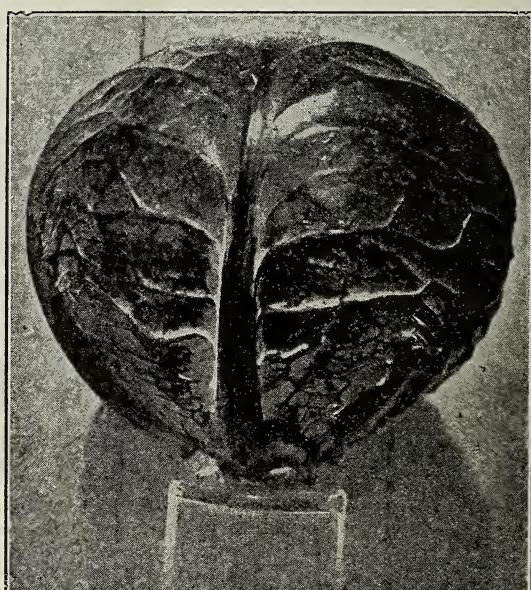
PE-TSAI OR IMPROVED CHINESE CABBAGE—This new vegetable has the taste of cabbage and Swiss Chard combined. Can be used in the green state either as salad or boiled as spinach, and with the addition of a little butter will make a fine, palatable dish. Plant like spinach or beets. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 75c.

DANISH ROUND HEAD SHORT STEM—

The Cabbage Grower's Friend—One of the grandest of all cabbage and it is now more extensively grown throughout the United States than any other variety, and one year after another it has given the cabbage growers wonderful results. This one variety alone has done more to place Colorado among the leading cabbage states in the Union than all other varieties combined. It is just seven years ago that this firm persuaded the growers of cabbage to try this variety instead of the old-fashioned Holland, the Drumhead and the Flat Dutch. The Danish Round Head Short Stem never fails to produce a good crop of cabbage, but, of course, the weather conditions have a great deal to do with its growth. In wet, cool summer this variety is inclined to grow on a very short stem and produces rounded heads of a dark green color. When the seed is sown in the open, it matures about the last of September, while in dry hot seasons it will mature about three weeks earlier, and the heads are a little more flat and, like all other cabbages, if allowed to stand when fully matured, it is inclined to turn white. Recommended by us as a good main crop. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$2.50.

DANISH BALL HEAD SHORT STEM—A new type of cabbage introduced by us last year, and readily accepted by those who tried it as a very desirable sort for the late kind that can be put in the ground for mid-winter use. If planted on good ground an enormous yield can be expected, for the heads, when matured, are all of a good size and very solid; it shows its good breeding by the bluish tints in the veins. Highly recommended as one of the best late Holland cabbages and we predict that in the future it will be grown more than any other sort. It matures between the Danish Round Head Short Stem and the Danish Ball Head Long Stem. Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$3.00.

LARGE RED DRUMHEAD, OR IMPROVED LARGE RED DUTCH—This is a well known standard. Heads large size, slightly rounded, seven to eight inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



Mammoth Red Rock.

Cauliflower

WE ARE THE LARGEST DEALERS IN CAULIFLOWER SEED IN THE WEST.

Our Seed is the Finest Danish Grown Stock

The culture of cauliflower is much the same as that of cabbage, having three seasons, that is, Early, Mid-season and Late. The marketing for the early crop is from June 10th to July 25th. Summer or mid-season, from July 25th to September 1st. Late, from September 1st to the end of the season, or frost.

Growing the early crop is not difficult, providing that during the early spring, when the plants are first set out in the open, there is not extremely changeable weather, especially cold. A mid-season crop of fancy cauliflower is the most difficult to grow in this climate. This is particularly true if we have exceedingly hot, damp weather. No matter how much you pay, nor where you buy your seed, the plants do not head as well, nor have the heads the pretty snow-white color that results later in the summer and fall when the weather is cooler. In fact, cauliflower is one of the easiest crops to grow in the fall.

The late crop is by far the most profitable and produces the finest cauliflower. A great many gardeners plant exclusively for the shippers; others hold their crops for high prices during November and early December, which necessitates trenching.

CULTURE—For early crops, sow seed in hot-beds during February, they should be gradually hardened off before setting out in the field, which should be about the 1st of May.

For mid-season crops, plant seed in cold frames.



Maxine Snowball.

For late crops, plant in open ground and after plants are 4 to 6 inches high, transplant to field.

After the heads begin to form, the leaves should be drawn up around the head and tied at the ends, thus preventing the light and worms getting to the heads and bleaches it a snowy white.

EARLIEST SNOWBALL—Selected—This is the earliest of all cauliflower and we offer an especially excellent grade of this seed. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$8.00.

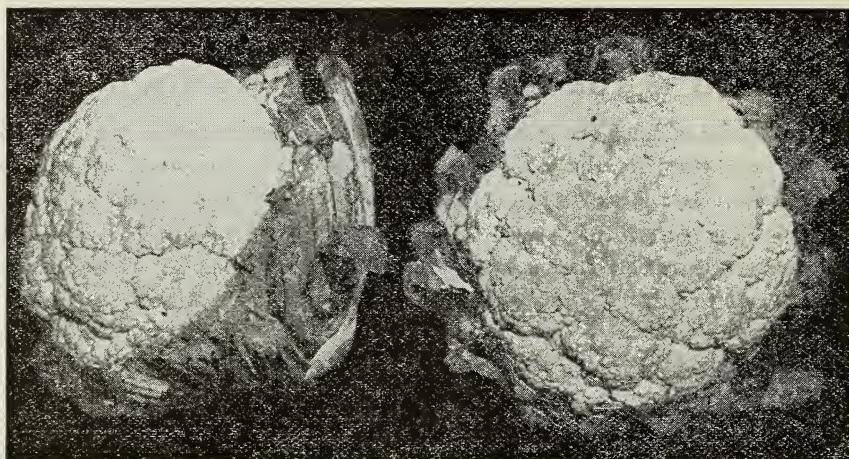
EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—First Quality—The choicest strain of the Erfurt types, remarkable for its reliability in heading. Our stock is saved from the finest heads of cauliflower grown. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$9.00.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT—True—This is one of the best cauliflowers grown in this country and a sure header. While not so expensive as the Snowball, it

does very well and is very popular with Denver market gardeners. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.50.

MAXINE SNOWBALL—This strain of cauliflower was so highly recommended to us by the largest cauliflower seed growers of Europe that we secured samples and tested it out. To our surprise we found it to be one of the best grades of cauliflower ever grown in our vicinity. It is early and a heavy yielder of even-sized and very firm heads. The foliage is very dense and overlaps the tender flower, thus protecting it from the hot sun and making it an almost sure crop. This strain we highly recommend for growers of cauliflower, to be used for marketing purposes. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$10.00.

Cauliflower--Continued



DANISH SNOWBALL—Special Strain.

Hartner's Special Strain

You will note that our Danish Snowball Cauliflower is of SPECIAL STRAIN. Growers often wonder and ask what we mean by Special Strain and how we obtain it. It is just this way: We go to the best growers of Cauliflower Seed in Europe, and from their vast fields, while the Cauliflower is still growing, they select the best and most perfect heads and mark them with a stake four feet long, driven into the ground next to the plant, and after the seed has formed from this plant, they are gathered separately. Although this causes a great deal of extra expense, you will note that we do not ask an exorbitant price.

HENDERSON'S SNOWBALL—This variety is without doubt one of the leading cauliflowers in Colorado, and we have the purest strain that can be obtained. Our stock comes from the best and most reliable growers in Denmark and will give satisfaction to any market gardener who wants nothing but the best on the market. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$10.00.

EARLY PARIS—A hardy variety quite easy to grow and forming good heads. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.

HARTNER'S SPECIAL STRAIN (Snowball)—We have placed this strain of cauliflower in competition with the finest and highest-priced seed sold by all the best dealers in this country and Europe, and have found nothing to equal it in certainty of crop and perfect white heads. It has won the approval of the critical gardeners, it being the most reliable sort grown. It is not only suitable for early use, but it is superfine for late planting. The heads are hard and solid and do not spread as do some of the inferior sorts. No other equals it in purity of color, it being clear snow-white. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$10.00.

DANISH DRY WEATHER—A second early variety, coming in after the early Snowball. Plants are vigorous, producing large, solid heads of snowy whiteness and solidity, completely covered with heavy foliage, that will stand the hot weather better than any other kind. Hence the name, Dry Weather. We recommend it highly to the market gardeners. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50.

COLLECTIONS POSTPAID.

Nasturtiums

7 Packets 25c

Scarlet, Dwarf; Cream, Dwarf; Yellow Spotted, Dwarf; Crimson, Tall; Black Velvet, Dwarf; Golden Yellow, Tall; Dark Leaved, Tall.

Sweet Peas

7 Packets 25c

Lavender, Large White, Bright Red, Brilliant Pink, Pink and White, Blue, Striped.

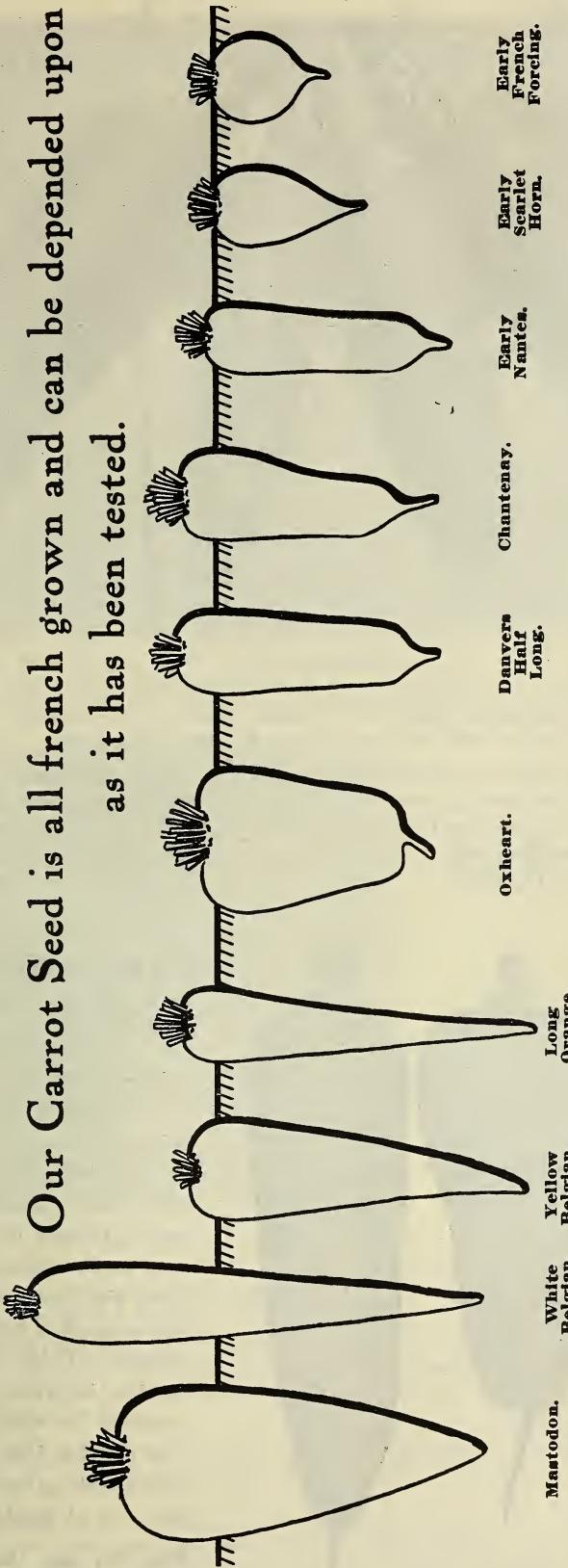
Bright Array Collection

8 Packets 25c

Sweet Alyssum, Aster, Candytuft, Nasturtium, Pansy, Phlox, Sweet Peas, Zinnias.
All above very easy to grow.

Carrots (Table)

Our Carrot Seed is all french grown and can be depended upon as it has been tested.



This diagram shows comparative sizes and shapes of table and stock carrots and also position of carrot above the soil.

CULTURE—The carrot will do well in any good, well worked soil. For early use, sow the seed when the ground is fit to work, in rows 15 inches apart, and when 2 inches high, thin out so that the plants stand 4 inches apart in the row. For fall and winter use, sow the seed from the 1st to the 15th of June. The roots may be stored in cellar or pit, covered with dry sand, where they will keep solid until late in the spring.

Carrots are marketed in two different styles, that is, sold either in bunches, or with the tops cut off and sacked. Some varieties that are a very good sort for bunching will not sell sacked. This rule applies to sack sorts that will not sell when bunched.

EARLY CARENTAN—Earliest of all, nice color, tops comparatively small and well adapted to forcing in hot-beds and cold frames. Pkt, 5c; oz, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET HORN—This variety should not be planted for the main crop. Its growing should be confined to the extra early marketings when as yet there are none of the standard varieties offered. Pkt, 5c; oz, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

EARLY HALF LONG NANTES—This variety is the first of the standard sorts and on account of its fine bright color is planted very extensively in this section as a bunching carrot, presenting a very fine appearance when bunched. It is sweet and fine flavored, almost without a core, very fine grained. Excellent for home garden, as well as for the market. One of the finest in quality and handsomest in shape of the medium sized sorts.

Pkt, 5c; oz, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

FRENCH CORELESS—

This is a half-long, cylindrical carrot, blunt pointed with small taproot and small top. They run uniform in size and shape, 6 to 7 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches through, clear skinned, easily pulled and keeps well. The flesh is fine in texture, sweet and mild flavored, entirely devoid of stringiness, coarseness or woody-heart or core. Color of flesh is rich red-orange. Excels other half-long carrots in earliness without being inferior in productiveness. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

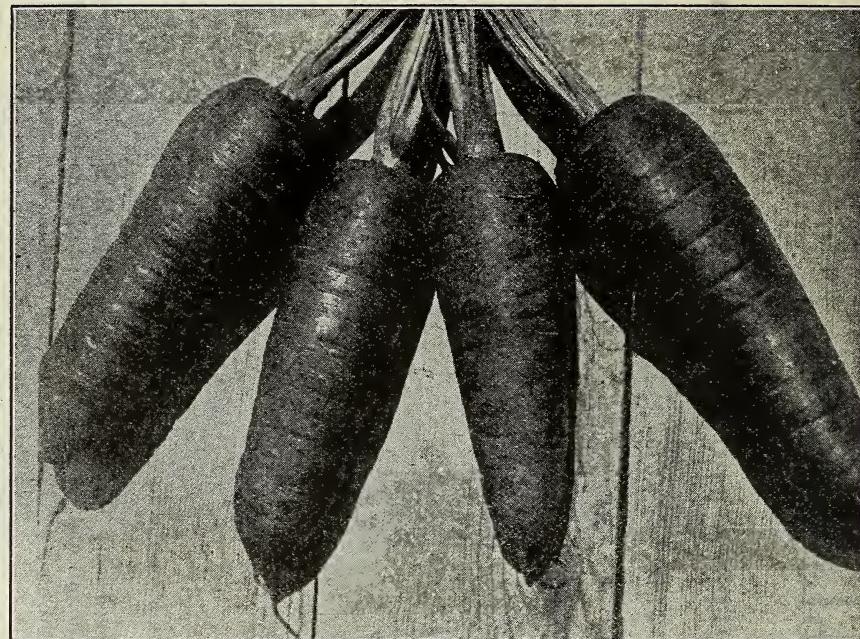
OXHEART OR GUER-

ANDE—The most popular and heaviest cropper among the short carrots.

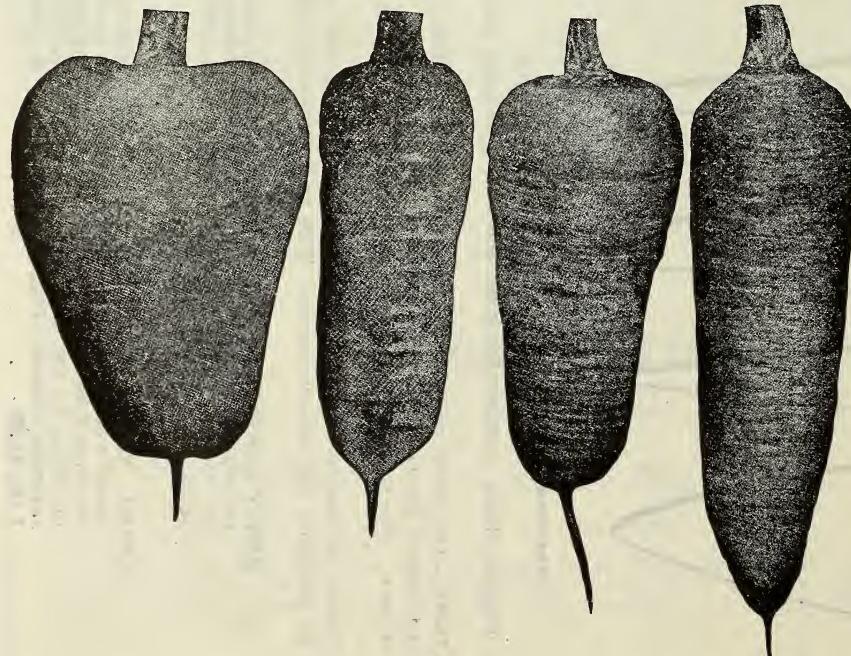
The shape is very desir-

able for heavy soils. The true type is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 3 inches thick at the shoulder, tapering slightly to the bottom, and is very stump rooted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

CHANTENAY—We consider this the standard carrot, for when young is about equal to the Nantes for bunching, and later when they increase in size are the best for sacking. The carrots grow about six inches long, fine grained, sweet and sugary. It is not as long as the Half Long Danvers, and is more stump rooted and not apt to crack open while growing. An excellent table variety and heavy cropper. Our seed is most carefully selected. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



French Coreless.



Oxheart.

Half Long Nantes.

Chantenay. Half Long Danvers.

DANVERS HALF LONG—

This popular variety is most widely grown; no other carrot will equal it in production, and for an all-around carrot it cannot be equalled, as it may be grown for a bunching carrot, to be sold in the summer, or for a winter carrot, when the tops are cut and roots stored in pits, and on account of its enormous yield it is grown very extensively for stock. Grows 5 to 7 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the shoulder. Color is of bright scarlet.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Carrots (Stock)

ATTENTION

Don't fail to plant at least a few Carrots for your stock.

CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING.

Carrots make a healthy and desirable food for horses, and every horse owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his horse an occasional feed of carrots through the winter. They are also very desirable for feeding to hogs and cattle and make a tonic and alterative food which is of decided benefit. Plant in March, April or May—the earlier the better—at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Cultivate same as for Mangel Beets.

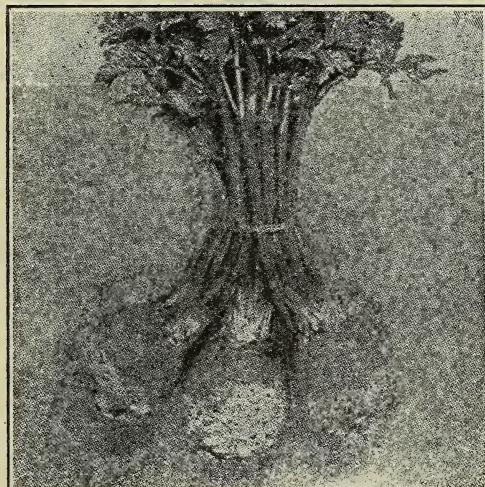
MASTADON CARROT—This abundant yielder is strictly a stock carrot and grows to be of enormous size. Now, if you want a good winter feed for your stock, don't overlook this new wonder, for it is just what your horses and other stock need. There is no use for us to tell you what carrots do for stock, for everybody knows what a horse or cow thinks of a carrot. But, speaking of carrots, this extra large, massive, heavy producer is what you want to plant for a stock carrot. Plant 2 pounds to the acre of this seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—This variety should not be planted for market use, although it has a good color and the same flavor as the Danvers, but owing to its long, tapering appearance it does

not sell well for table use. It is grown extensively for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

WHITE GIANT BELGIAN—Roots grow one-third above ground, are white below and green above ground; small tops, flesh somewhat coarse, roots large size, and is extensively grown for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

YELLOW BELGIAN CARROT—They do not produce as large roots as the White Belgian; the flesh is less coarse. It grows about eleven inches in height and 3 to 3½ inches in diameter at the crown. Gives a large yield and is very easy to harvest. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.



Turnip Rooted Celery.

CHICORY

LARGE ROOTED BRUSSELS—The roots are cut in thick slices, roasted for coffee. Leaves in the spring are also used for salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

COMMON—This variety has small tops and is preferred by some to the larger variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

IMPROVED LARGE LEAVED—As the name indicates, the leaves of this sort are larger than the common kinds. This is a very superior variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery

Grown for the roots, which are large, turnip-shaped; tops very small. Although the consumption is limited, due to the fact that its eating qualities are so little known, for a salad it excels all other varieties of celery, having a fine flavor. It can also be stewed or used for flavoring. It may be stored like beets and will keep all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

CHIVES

An onion-like plant used in salads and for flavoring soups. The plant also makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging, which may frequently be cut, a new growth of leaves appearing soon after each cutting. One sowing will answer for about three years. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

CHERVIL

A hardy plant which resembles double curled parsley and is used for flavoring and garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

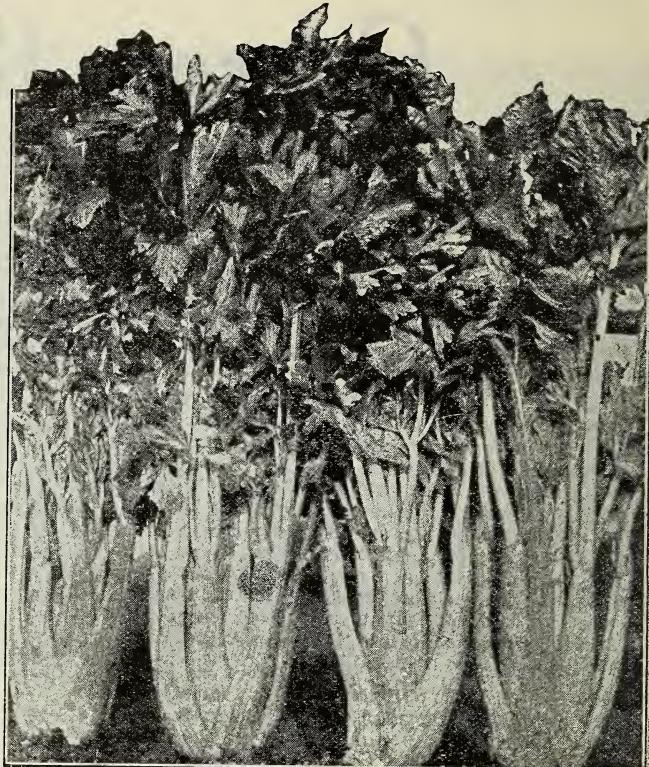
CELERY

All Our Celery Seed is French Grown and Sold in Original Sealed Packages.

Celery is one of the main crops in this section. There are only a few varieties planted which result in success, mainly the Golden Self-Blanching as the early crop and the Giant Pascal for winter.

For some cause which we are unable to explain, the domestic seed, while it produces a crop of celery, very often the stalks are soft, making it unsalable.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—This is about the only variety that should be planted for early marketing. The first (although not of finest quality) is ready for the market about July 15th. The main crop is moved during August, September and October, at which time the quality is better. Any celery that is held longer than October 25th should be confined to trenches for protection against the cold weather. This variety does not require trenching for bleaching, as the largest amount in this section is bleached with boards, but during the early part of October dirt banking is preferred. This variety is grown practically for shipping purposes, as only about one-tenth of the crop is consumed locally. It is considered one of the best paying crops. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.50; 1 lb., \$16.00.

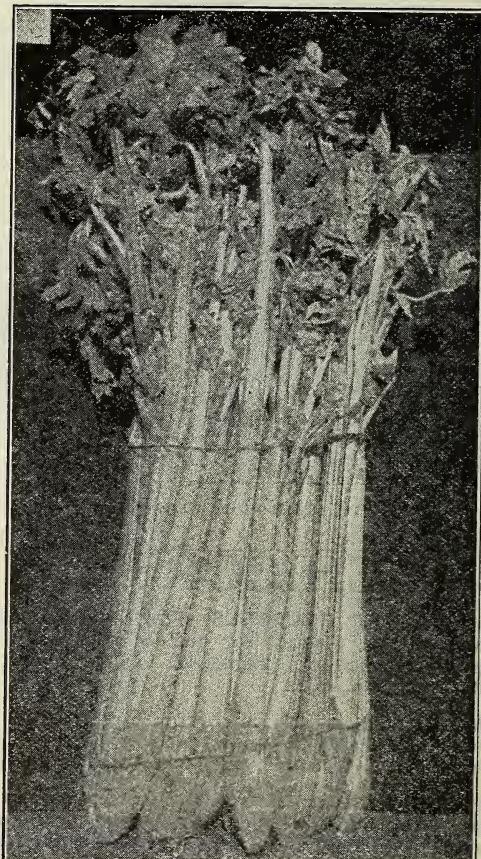


Golden Self-Blanching.

GIANT PASCAL—Without a single exception Giant Pascal is the sweetest and best flavored celery grown, and on account of its fine keeping qualities it is considered the best winter variety. The plants are usually started in cold frames and planted in the open during the month of June, and as late as July 10th. To enable the grower to market this variety earlier than November 1st, ordinary newspaper is used to wrap about the stalk while growing in the field, and left so until the stalk, which was originally dark green, becomes whitened. Although Pascal, when treated in this manner, brings a very good price, it does not acquire as sweet a flavor as when trenched. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

SELECTED WHITE PLUME—Almost self-blanching. Its stalks and portions of the inner leaves and heart are so nearly white naturally that by closing the stalks, either by tying or simply drawing the soil up against the plants and pressing it together, the work of blanching is completed. It is very ornamental. Early, of good flavor and fine texture; adapted to fall and early winter use; a good keeper up to the holiday season. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

SOLID KALAMAZOO—Is a very fine celery, being late it is not a self-blanching celery. This celery when properly grown is extremely solid and crisp and possesses a rich, sweet and nutty flavor and is preferred by many to the Giant Pascal. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



Giant Pascal.

ON AMOUNTS
LARGER THAN
 $\frac{1}{4}$ LB.
ADD POSTAGE.

WESTERN
GROWN
SEED.

Corn

Sweet or Table Varieties

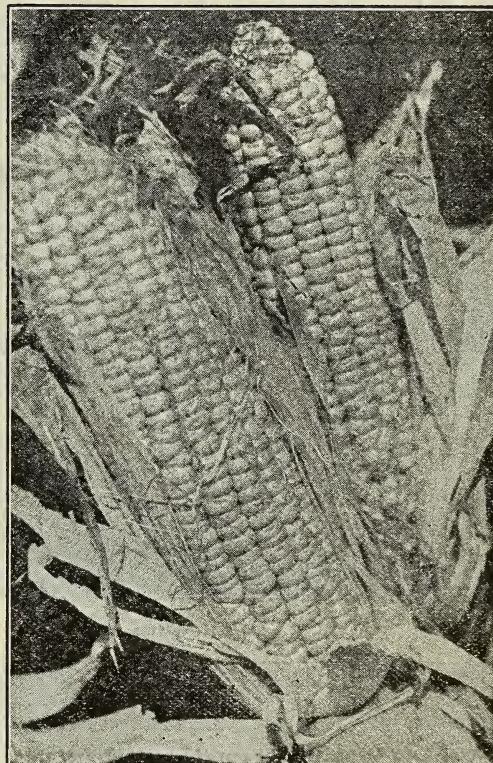
CULTURE—A rich, warm, alluvial soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil, if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. In the west sweet corn should be planted as early as can be done without risking great loss from frosts or from rotting of the seed in the soil. If planted in rows, make the rows about four feet apart and place the seed 14 to 16 inches apart in the row, covering one inch deep with fine soil firmly pressed down. If planted in hills, make the hills for the early varieties three feet apart each way and plant six kernels to the hill. For the later sorts the hills should be not less than four feet apart each way. Hoe frequently, and when six inches high thin so as to leave three or four plants in the hill. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—This variety is not grown for its eating qualities (as it is not very sweet) but is planted for the early market, as the higher prices that are paid for the first roasting ears make it profitable. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 80c.

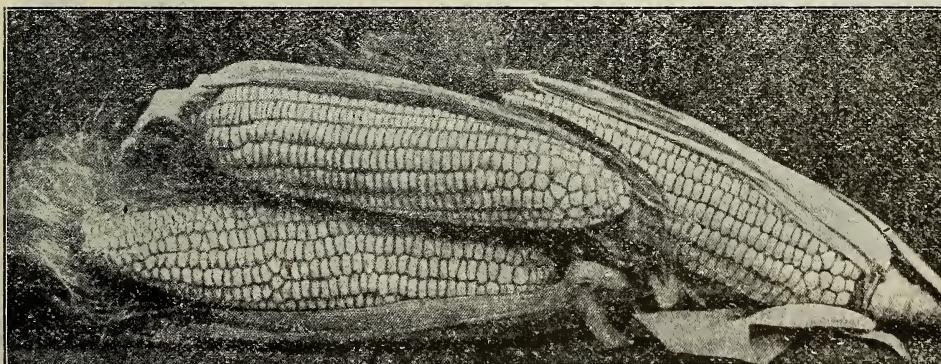
PREMOS—This is a sixty-day sweet corn. It combines all the merits of the leading varieties, but is also superior to them in size; can be planted as early as the Adams, for it will withstand light frosts. Stalks grow about 5 feet high, generally bearing two ears. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

CROSBY'S EARLY—An early corn of large size and choice quality. It has long been a standard variety and is a favorite with canners, due to its sweetness and plump kernels. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

EARLIEST GOLDEN BANTAM—Extremely hardy. This variety can be planted earlier than any other sweet corn, and will produce the earliest supply of ears for the table. Stalks are from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high, and produce one or two good ears about six inches in length. Grains bright golden yellow, and flavor exceptionally fine. It is one of the sweetest of corns. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.



Early Golden Bantam.



Peep O'Day.

PEEP O'DAY—A very early small-eared variety of western origin. The stalks grow 3 feet high, are well leaved and average two fine ears to the stalk. Ears are small, about 6 ins. long, well filled from butt to tip, having 10 rows of small grains, which are very sweet. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

WHITE COB CORY—The main variety of corn for early planting, being one of the first of the sweet varieties. The stalks are usually from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, each bearing two or three ears that have eight rows. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—An early variety and a great improvement over the old Cory. The ears are handsome, even, broad-grained and very long for an early sort, bearing from two to three ears on a stalk, making it very productive. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

GOLDEN CREAM SWEET CORN—A new and excellent variety of sweet corn, which has a very delicious flavor. The ears are medium-sized, the cob is slender and the kernels are pointed or shoe-pegs and grow in irregular arrangement on the cob, similar to the Country Gentleman, but when ready for eating the kernels are cream colored, but turns yellow like the Golden Bantam when cooked. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

EARLY MINNESOTA—An old favorite early sweet corn. Good sort for the market and home garden. Stalks about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing one or two long eight-rowed ears. Grains very broad, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

SHAKER'S EARLY—This variety is not very popular in this section, being second early, although the ears are not large, each stalk yields two or three ears. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

KENDAL'S EARLY GIANT—Remarkably large in ear for a second early variety and very popular in some localities. Ears 12-rowed, grains rather broad and shallow, quality very good. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

EARLY EVERGREEN—The ears of this fine corn are 8 inches long, bearing mostly 14 to 18 rows; a magnificent kind for market gardeners and for main crop in the home garden. It ripens ten to twelve days in advance of Stowell's Evergreen and remains green a long time. Two plantings will extend until frost, but the ears are not quite as large as Stowell's. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

WHITE MEXICAN—A somewhat new variety in this section, an early sort of extra good quality. Just as early as the Cory, but a larger and longer ear, pure white, does not show the objectionable deep furrow between the rows. It is far ahead of anything of the season for size and quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

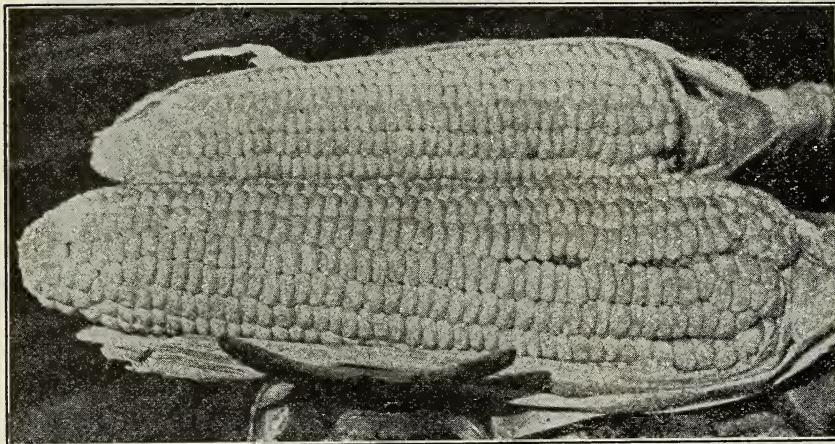
METROPOLITAN—This sort is ready for market two days later than the Cory, but ears larger and sweeter. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

PERRY'S HYBRID—A very popular variety, stalks about 6 feet in height, bearing two large 12 or 14-rowed ears, grain medium size, cooking, very white and tender. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

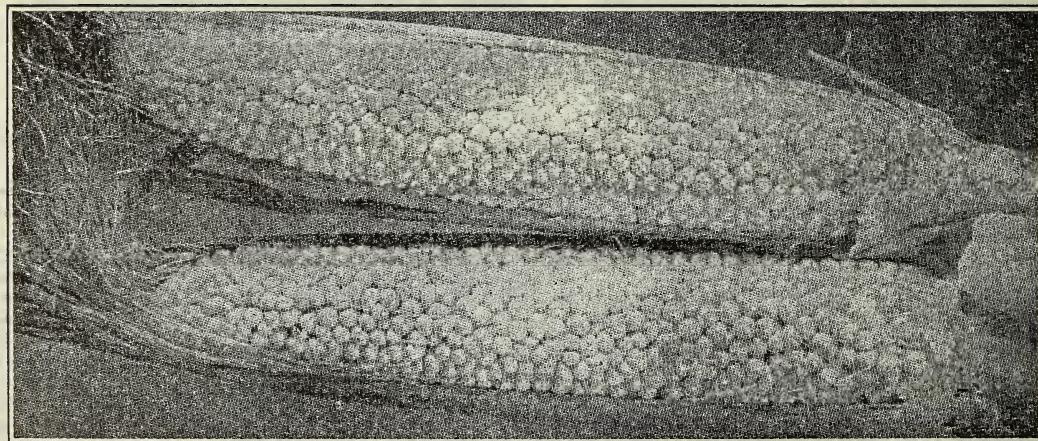
BLACK MEXICAN—This corn when in condition for the table cooks remarkably white, but the ripe grain is black or bluish black. It is unsurpassed in tenderness and fine quality. Very desirable for family use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

NEW WHITE EVERGREEN—Stalks 7 feet high, producing ears fully as large as Stowell, but about five days earlier, and the grains remain tender considerably longer. Sixteen or more rows of deep grains, which are of extreme whiteness, protected by a thick, heavy husk. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

HOWLING MOB—*Genuine*—We have been selling Howling Mob for seven years and a fact that has become apparent is that seed of this particular variety, if grown in Colorado, has a much higher germination than if grown elsewhere, although we can supply either seed grown by the originator or Colorado grown stock. Stalks strong and vigorous, growing $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with abundant foliage; generally producing two fine ears to the stalk, which measure 7 to 9 inches in length, with 12 to 14 rows of grains. Ears covered with a heavy husk, which affords ample protection from the green worms which so often destroy the very early varieties. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.



Howling Mob.



POP
CORN
SEE
PAGE

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STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—This variety is the most widely known of all corn. It is the best for late crops, as its large, sweet and tender ears make it by far the best seller on this market, always bringing higher prices than other sorts. Deep kernels make it a favorite for canning purposes. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN OR SHOE PEG—The sweetest and by many regarded as the most delicious of all sweet corn. A very productive sort, bearing several ears on a stalk, medium sized, covered with small, very irregular, deep, pure white kernels. A late variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

Corn Salad

CORN SALAD—A most refreshing salad. Hardy, much used in winter instead of lettuce. May be sown either in the spring or fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

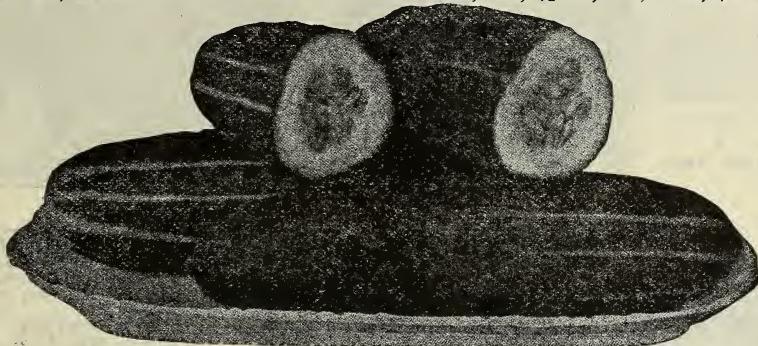
Cress

GARDEN CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS—Much used with lettuce, to which flavor it adds an agreeable pungency. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

TRUE WATER—The pleasant, peculiar flavor of water cress makes it one of the most delicate salads for table use. It will grow where there is a supply of good fresh water. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

CUCUMBER

DENCOLO GREENHOUSE—Gardeners and green-house men who desire a uniform, deep green, long cucumber will appreciate this variety as soon as tried. Nothing more choice in the way of a green-house cucumber can be obtained. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.



Davis Perfect.

DAVIS PERFECT—This is the popular cucumber so greatly used by all market gardeners, being productive, dark green in color, and grows 8 to 14 inches in length, having few seeds, and remains green a long time. A good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

IMPERIAL—This cucumber which we are introducing is by far the best cucumber so far offered, it being longer, greener and more perfect in shape than the Davis. For out-door planting this is without a doubt the best to plant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

SEE NOVELTIES.

FORDHOOK FAMOUS—This cucumber is the True White Spine Type. The vines are vigorous, producing an enormous crop of perfectly smooth, dark green fruit, measuring 8 to 12 inches in length. They are always straight, never turn yellow and are extremely solid. Flesh firm and white and most delicious in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Snow Pickling.

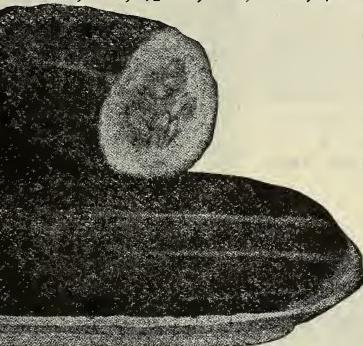
SNOW PICKLING—A new variety esteemed by growers and pickle factories above all others for pickling. It is an early maturing, very small, dark green pickle, cylindrical, ends rather blunt. The stock we offer is true. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—A very productive variety, although not as green nor as long as Davis Perfect, being somewhat thicker than the other varieties. For pickling and slicing combined this is our selection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

LONG GREEN—This is an old long green variety, being longer and darker green than the White Spine, but not quite so productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

KLONDIKE—This sort is a leader in many of the Eastern markets for early or late crop. Fruits are of the improved White Spine shape, although they do not show as much white at the tips as the White Spine. They are long, of a deep green color, very productive and extremely early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CHICAGO, OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING—A variety grown extensively for the large pickling establishments throughout the country. Fruit medium, pointed at each end, deep green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



IMPERIAL CUCUMBERS—See Novelties.

ARLINGTON—A selection from the Early White Spine which is more crisp and tender and of a very dark green color so that the variety is considered by many to be one of the best for small pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—A vigorous grower; can be trained on a trellis; fruits from 12 to 16 inches long, dark green and smooth, flesh pure white, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Dandelion

FRENCH COMMON—This is considered by many as the best variety and is by no means the same as our wild dandelion, it being greatly improved. It is grown for the leaves, which are used as spinach and salads, roots being dried and sold for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Egg Plant

This vegetable is hard to grow compared to corn, beans, carrots, etc., although a great many growers have good success growing them. Egg plants are a decidedly paying crop.

CULTURE—In February or March sow in hot-beds and keep warm. When two inches high, transplant to pots or to good rich soil, and about the middle of May set out in the open three feet apart each way.

EARLY TOKIO—Earliest variety and not as large as the New York Improved, but longer in shape. It should be planted only when early fruit is desired, but we do not advise it for a main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10.

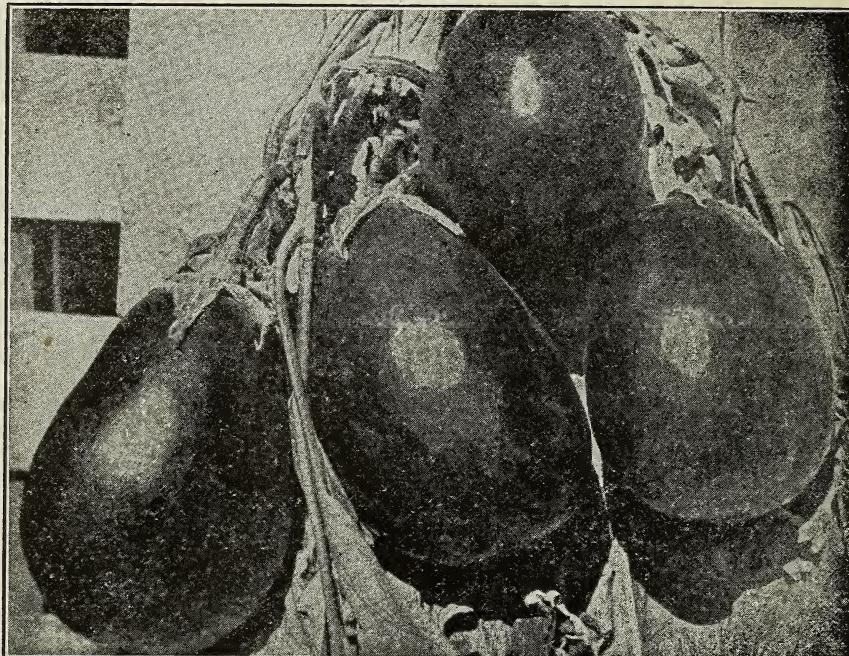
Egg Plant--Continued

NEW YORK IMPROVED—

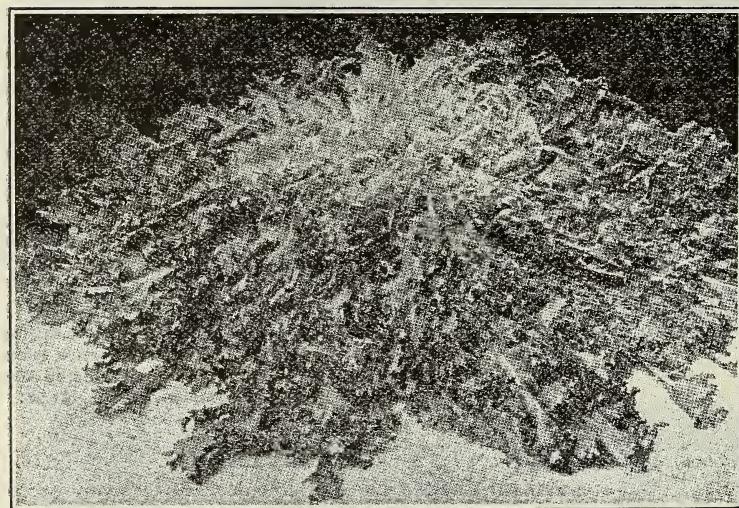
Imported Special Strain Spineless. This is a well known standard, bearing large, entirely spineless fruit of a purple color. The plants are very productive and the fruit regular and well colored, but the calyx and stem are free from spines. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10.

BLACK BEAUTY

BLACK BEAUTY—Ten days to two weeks earlier than the New York Improved; fruit a little longer in shape and slightly darker. It is entirely free from spines around the corolls. Is of dark, rich, purplish-black color. Very attractive. Splendid for either early crop or very late planting. It is a healthy grower and a remarkable yielder. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10.



New York Improved.

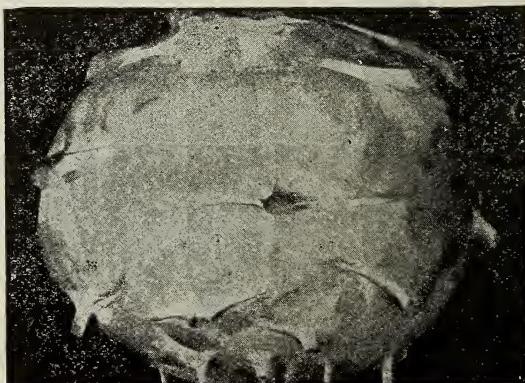


Green Top Curled Endive.

Kohlrabi

This vegetable, when young and tender, is fine for table use; when matured keeps splendidly, and is fine for feeding stock. For early use, sow in hot-beds, transplant and cultivate like early cabbage. For winter use, sow in rows in the middle of June or first of July, transplanting or thinning to eight inches apart.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Skin light green, flesh white, leaves smooth and short. Well adapted to forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



Early White Vienna Kohlrabi.

ENDIVE

GREEN CURLED—Leaves finely cut and curled, presenting a very fine appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—Broad, thick, wrinkled leaves form a very large head. Much used in soups and stews; also makes excellent salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

GARLIC

A bulbous, rooted plant of the onion family, having a strong odor, but much esteemed by some for flavoring in cooking, etc. We can supply the bulbs only, which are set out in the spring as are onion sets, multipliers, etc. 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c. Large amounts less.

HORSE RADISH

This well known vegetable needs no description. It produces no seeds, and is planted from roots only. Roots 15c per doz.; 75c per 100.

KALE

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH—Most popular variety for general use. Leaves much curled and very tender; color bright green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

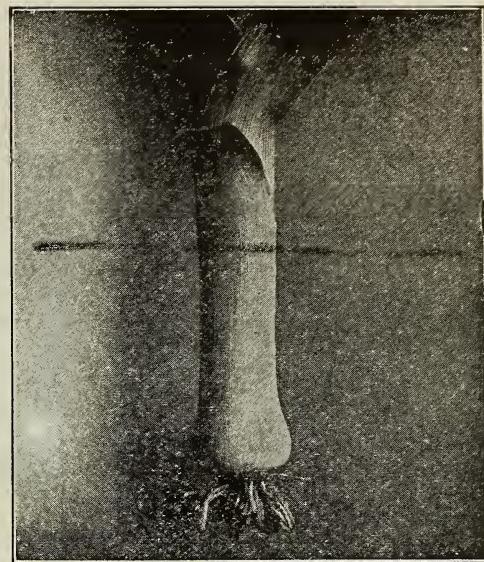
LEEK

A species of onion which does not form a bulb but is used for its mild, delicious root, stem or neck. It can be planted in rows, and the young plants thinned to about four inches. When well grown, hill up with earth to get a long white stem. Leek is a vegetable of unusual merit, and is not half appreciated by the American people.

BROAD LONDON (Large American Flag)—This is a strong growing variety, producing large thick stems of sweet flavor when properly blanched. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; per lb., \$1.50.

GIANT CARENTAN—The largest variety, though the stems are not so long as some of the other varieties. Leaves are very broad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

LARGE ROUEN—A very good, strong growing variety, forming large stems of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



Large Rouen.

LETTUCE

This is the king of vegetables grown for salads. In no other variety of vegetable seed offered is there as much complication as in lettuce seed, because almost every sort is offered under a different name in different sections of the United States.

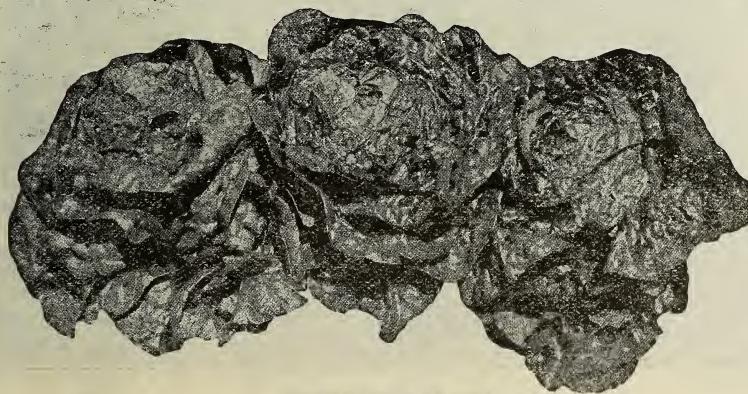
Lettuce among the growers in this section is known under two different classes, as Head or Cabbage, and Curly or Leaf.

Lettuce coming under the name of Head are those which have broad, smooth and quite flattened leaves and heads resemble the flat variety of cabbage.

CULTURE—For winter forcing, make sowings from every four weeks, the Head or Cabbage sorts about six weeks apart. As one crop is cut out another may be planted. For early spring crop sow under glass in January or February, and transplant in the spring. For succession sow at intervals of three weeks until the end of April. For autumn use, sow in July. For fall planting, sow the hardy varieties in September and transplant, when large enough, to cold frames nine inches apart.

HEAD VARIETIES

RED EDGE VICTORIA—For early spring this sort is unequalled, resembling the Big Boston, only smaller and earlier; will not stand the heat; also desirable for fall planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Shipper's Favorite.

The name Curly, or Leaf, is applied to lettuce of which the leaves are curly, longer, and having a more blistered and crinkled appearance than most of the head varieties. The plants have a more upright growth and are not inclined to form a head. These varieties are much easier to grow than the head varieties.

Lettuce growing is divided into three seasons—Spring, Mid-Summer and Fall. Most all varieties that are adapted to spring will do well in the fall season. But the mid-summer season demands a distinct variety that will stand the hot weather.

September to February. Sow the curled varieties about

as one crop is cut out another may be

planted. As the heads being so much smaller

than the Big Boston, does not compare well. Pkt.,

5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

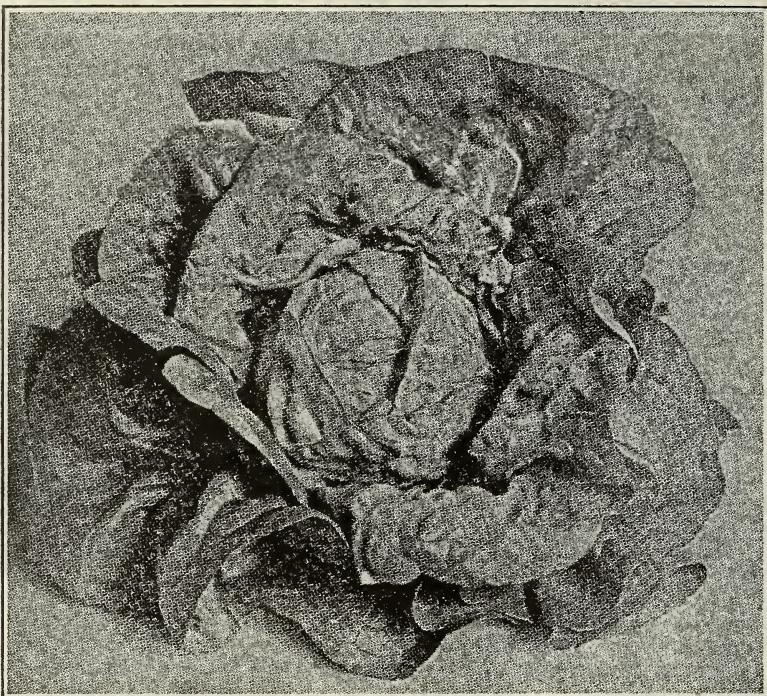
STONE TENNIS BALL, OR IMPROVED TENNIS

BALL—Does fairly well for early as well as summer planting, but the heads being so much smaller than the Big Boston, does not compare well. Pkt.,

SHIPPER'S FAVORITE

SHIPPER'S FAVORITE—This is the standard head lettuce for early spring and fall planting; it produces heads of immense size and as hard as cabbage. This variety was first introduced by us seven years ago. We quickly recognized its superior qualities over other sorts as an early producer. It matures before the real hot days set in, the heads are equally as large as the "Big Boston," but do not show the red edge. It is demanded by the shippers in preference to any other kind for early summer shipments.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

**Big Boston.**

NEW YORK, OR WONDERFUL—This variety produces very large, solid heads, the interior of which is beautifully blanched a creamy white, very crisp, and of excellent flavor. The leaves of this head lettuce are somewhat curled, like the leaves of the Denver Market. It is one of the surest heading varieties and stands the heat and dry weather better than most sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

LOS ANGELES MARKET LETTUCE—

This is the popular variety grown so extensively around Los Angeles and shipped in great quantities to all parts of the United States. After stripping off the outside leaves, which are deep green and slightly curled, there remains a shapely head as large and hard as a small cabbage, with an interior almost white and very crisp and tender. It has a most delicious and true lettuce flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER, OR ROYAL SUMMER—A popular variety for autumn use, forming a large head, which is very buttery, and of a rich golden color inside. Leaves thick, bright green slightly tinged with brown on top of the head; outer leaves somewhat spotted with inconspicuous brown spots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

BIG BOSTON

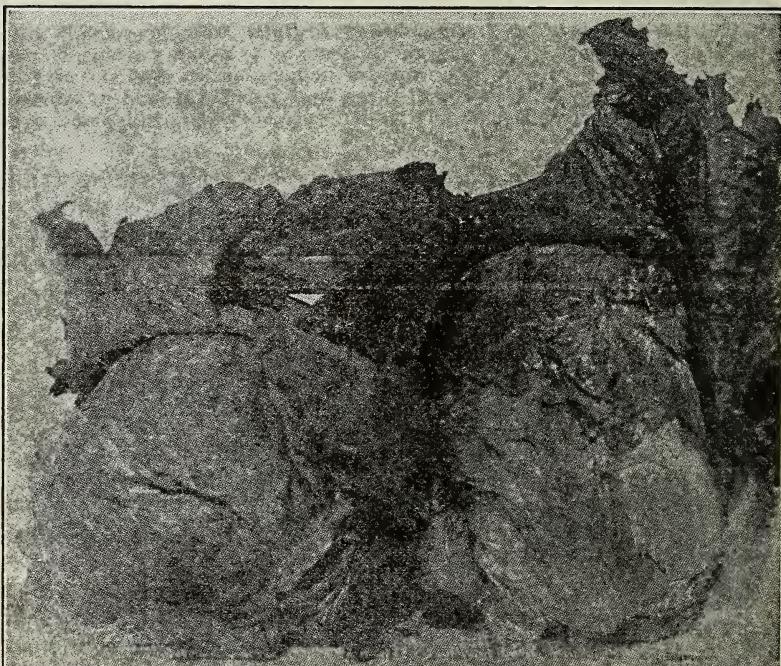
BIG BOSTON—This is the most popular variety of head lettuce, being large and more productive and bears all through the season. It grows a large, heavy head that will stand the hot days better than any other sort. It is being planted by nine-tenths of all our gardeners and each year it is convincing both the gardener and the shippers that it is the most profitable head lettuce for this section. The past season at our platform a crate of Bib Boston Head Lettuce containing eight dozen heads weighed 125 pounds. This makes each head weigh considerable over one pound to the head, and as this was strictly field run and not selected, we consider this a wonderful yield. The outer leaves of Big Boston are slightly tinged with a reddish brown and the compact heads are of a rich creamy yellow and very crisp. For commercial use the Big Boston Head Lettuce is the best all-season sort that could be planted and is considered the standard for shipping.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

TENNIS BALL—BLACK SEEDED—A medium-sized head lettuce for growing under glass or for early spring sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

TENNIS BALL—WHITE SEEDED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

HANSON—A very fine, large-heading variety; leaves curled on the edges; light yellowish-green. Heads crisp and brittle, with very fine flavor; very best home garden variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

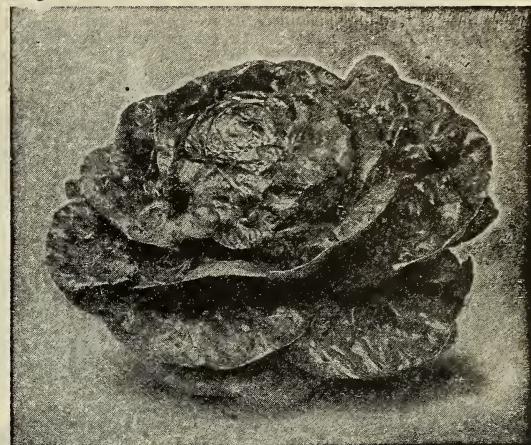
**Los Angeles Market.**

BIG BOSTON (Black Seeded)—A perfect type of Big Boston that is fact becoming a favorite among the market gardener. It has the same qualities of the White Seeded Big Boston, but makes a larger head and will stand in the field longer without going to seed. **Prices:** Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

MAY KING.

It has solid round heads, and will bear transportation better than almost any other variety. For early spring planting in the open ground or under glass it is unequalled. The plants grow 5 to 6 inches in diameter; the outer leaves are so closely folded, the plant is practically all head. It is hardy, as well as very early, and a quick grower. Leaves are a light green, the outer leaves slightly tinged with brown, inner leaves a bright yellow. In flavor it is particularly rich, buttery and tender. May King has certainly been highly appreciated wherever grown or tried, and is sure to become popular both in home or market gardens where an early buttery head lettuce is wanted. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.**

We Aim to Satisfy the Most Critical Trade



May King.

CURLED OR LEAF VARIETIES



Grand Rapids.

PRIZE HEAD—A large, loose-headed variety; leaves are large and very curly, bright green color; tinted on the edges with reddish-brown and very crisp and of fine flavor. Not considered very profitable for the market, but one of the most desired for home gardens. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—Forms large, loose heads; leaves thin and exceedingly tender, of light green color; used for forcing and outdoor planting. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**

DENVER MARKET (EARLY OHIO)—From the name Denver Market, one would think this an entirely American variety of lettuce, but this is exclusively a French lettuce, being one of the oldest varieties. Known in that country as Nonpareil, it was first used in that country by the gardeners about Cincinnati, Ohio, and then known as the Early Ohio, later introduced by local seedsmen, and renamed Denver Market. It is now sold throughout the United States under at least a dozen different names. In this section it is considered a leaf lettuce, although if grown in the open it forms a nice large head. Used some for forcing in hot-beds, not being so well adapted for hothouse forcing as the Grand Rapids. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**

GRAND RAPIDS—This lettuce is largely used in this section and taking the place of all other curled varieties. It is an improved strain of the Simpson lettuce, and is decidedly a leaf lettuce of strong, rapid growth; leaves not so blistered as the Denver Market. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.**

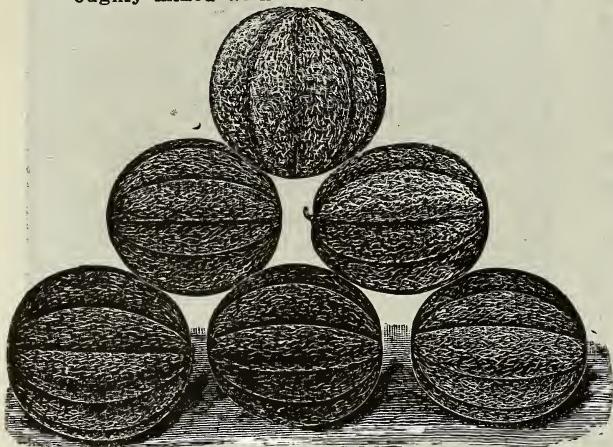
CALIFORNIA CURLED—Forms a close, compact mass of curly, yellowish-green leaves. Good for cold frames or early planting for outdoors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**

WHITE PARIS COS—Grows to a very large size, producing long-pointed, compact bunches. Inner leaves blanch readily and are of extra fine flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.**

MUSK MELON

PRICES POSTPAID.

CULTURE—Plant the seed in hills six or eight feet apart each way, dropping 8 to 10 seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that it is impracticable. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter is used see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.



Burrell's Gem.

BURRELL'S GEM—This is without a doubt one of the finest melons, flesh thick and firm, salmon colored, being sweet and of finest flavor. Stands shipping as well as the Rocky Ford. The melons are oblong, skin dark green, with brown netting. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—An early variety with almost globular shaped fruit, which is heavily ribbed and heavily netted. Flesh thick and light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

BANANA—Long, yellow, smooth, cucumber-shaped musk melon, highly scented; late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Very delicious.

ACME, OR BALTIMORE—One of the best all-round melons in cultivation and recommended for its uniform shape, size and fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY—This is of large size, well flattened, heavily ribbed and netted. Handsome in appearance and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY CITRON—The name of this melon is misleading, for from the name one would infer this to be a citron for preserving purposes; but, on the contrary, it is a fine flavored, green fleshed, ball shaped melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.

EDEN GEM—Our strain of this melon is the highest of perfection. Melons are solid net, meat is deep and of excellent quality. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

CASSABA MELONS

CASSABA MELONS—This is the variety of melon that is grown so extensively in California and shipped in great quantities to all parts of the United States, where it commands fine prices, as it can be marketed at a time of the season when the markets are entirely bare of melons. There has existed a false opinion among the growers outside of California, that this was more or less a tropical plant, which idea is entirely wrong, for Cassaba melons can be produced in Colorado or in any other part of the country where musk melons are grown, and they can be kept in Colorado much longer than in warmer climates.

CULTURE—They should be planted and cultivated the same as musk melons, and just before the first frost they should be gathered and stored in straw or in cellars, until November or later.

THOROUGHBRED ROCKY FORD—This melon has ten distinct ribs covered with a closely laced and interlaced gray matting. The flesh is light green, changing very slightly toward a yellow at the center. Seed cavity is small. Fruit is very uniform and is also running 90 per cent standard. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

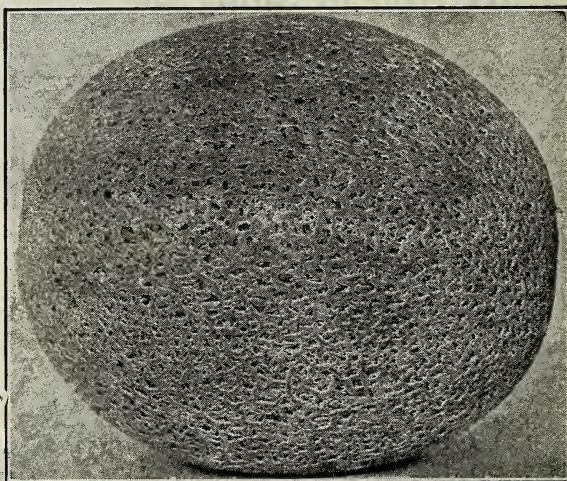
EMERALD GEM—A salmon-fleshed variety of fine flavor and fine quality. Fruit medium sized, globular, slightly flattened at the ends. Skin slightly netted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

OSAGE—A fine yellow fleshed melon; good size; a good melon for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

NETTED GEM OVAL—One of the earliest and most profitable of small melons. Flesh light green and fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

VINE PEACH—Very similar to Garden Lemon, used for preserving. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

GARDEN LEMON—An excellent fruit for preserving. Has a delicious flavor. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.



Select Rust-Resistant Rocky Ford.

SELECT RUST-RESISTANT ROCKY FORD—This is the highest development of the Rocky Gord cantaloupe, both in netting and rust-resisting qualities. This melon has a solid net over its entire surface. The meat is light green and very deep and of fine sweet flavor. It is highly rust-resistant and under conditions when other strains rust badly, the melon of this strain remains green and thrifty and bears fruit. It yields a heavy crop of uniform standard sized melons. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

GOLDEN BEAUTY CASSABA—One of the best of the autumn Cassabas, resembling in appearance a golden yellow plum pudding with the top cut off. Of medium size, six to eight inches in diameter, easily grown, very prolific. The fruits are easily handled, being firm and heavy. Golden Beauty ripens early in September and fruits can be kept until well into December. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

WINTER PINEAPPLE CASSABA—The best of the winter varieties, ripening after harvest and keeping in eating condition, if properly handled, until well into February. The fruit is dark sea green, white mottled with green at the base; rather large in size, being ten to twelve inches in diameter; very heavy and firm as a rock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

TESTED
SEEDS.

Water Melon

PRICES ON
MELON SEED
POSTPAID.

CULTURE—Same as musk melon, except distance between hills and rows, which should be two feet more.

TOM WATSON—A novelty in watermelons, and of sterling merit. The fruit is very large. Many melons

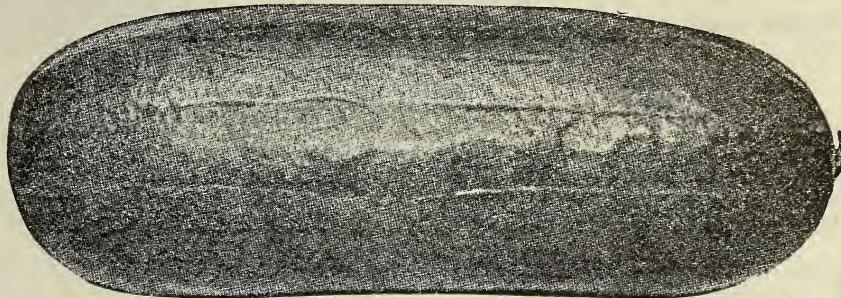
KLECKLEY'S SWEET—This is a favorite shipping melon among the growers, although the skin is tender. Rind very dark green; flesh deep red and of delicious flavor; large size, oblong in shape; solid heart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c. Postpaid.

ICE CREAM—An early season, delicious home and market melon. Its rind is too thin for shipping purposes. Few melons surpass this variety for quality and productivity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

ALABAMA SWEET—We consider this about the best shipping melon, from the fact that the rind is tougher than most other dark green melons. It grows oblong and to a very large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

BLACK DIAMOND—This melon grows to a very large size; color dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—One of the oldest and most popular sorts, and frequently known as Gypsy. A large oblong variety with decided stripes of light and deep green. Rind is tough, but the flesh is of good quality and bright red; a good shipping and market melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.



Kleckley's Sweet.

weighing 50 to 60 pounds and measuring 18 to 24 inches in length. Its rind is very thin, but exceedingly tough, and on this account it is one of the very best shipping varieties. The skin is a dark mottled green, while the flesh is a brilliant scarlet. The flavor is most delicious and refreshing. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c. Postpaid.

ROCKY FORD—This is one of the favorite watermelons among Colorado growers, being far the sweetest. Shape oblong, and a dark color; rind quite thin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

COLE'S EARLY—This variety is at least one week earlier than all others. Size small, color dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

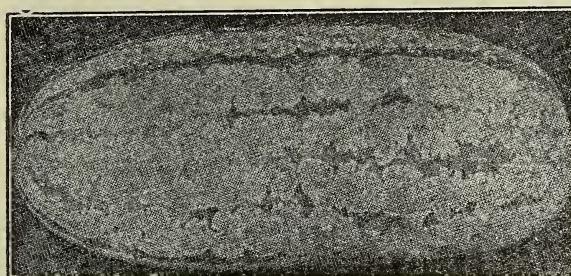
HARRIS' EARLY—One of the best early sorts, being oblong. Flesh bright red and delicious. Very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

PHINNEY'S EARLY—Early and of fine quality, very large, solid, intermediate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

CUBAN QUEEN—Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent flavor, quite early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

CITRON, RED SEED—Round and handsome, excellent for preserving. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

CITRON, PRESERVING, GREEN SEEDED—A small ball-shaped variety, brightly striped with light and dark green. Flesh green, with green seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.



Georgia Rattlesnake.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Thirty-two-page publication on Mushroom Culture, 15c. We offer below the following standard Pure Culture varieties:

One Brick, postpaid, 40c; five Bricks, not prepaid, \$1.00.

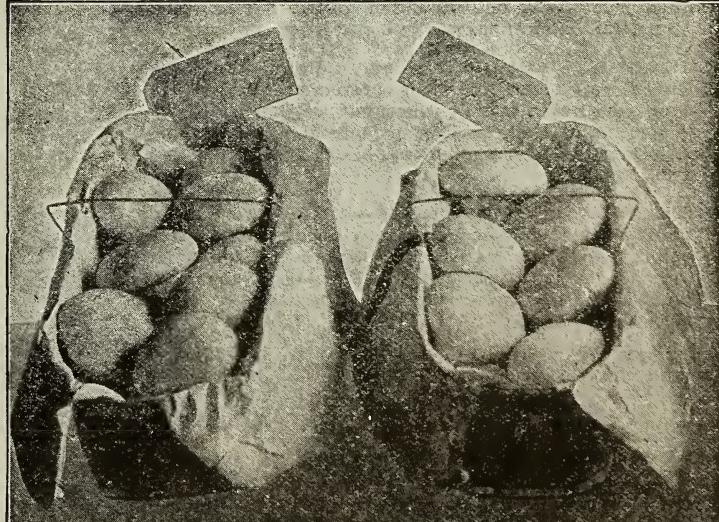
Ask for prices on larger quantities.

LIGHT BROWN—A heavy, fleshy mushroom.

BROWN (Bohemia)—Very prolific; grows in clusters.

WHITE (Alaska)—The stem of this variety heavier than any of the others.

CREAM WHITE—We consider this the most profitable to grow, being hardy, prolific and very pretty shape. Well adapted to summer planting.

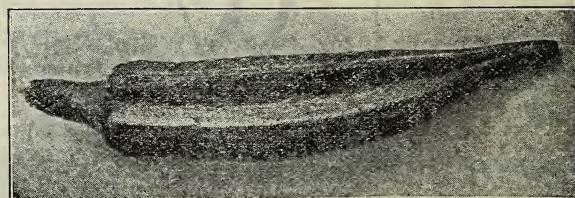


Cream White.

MUSTARD

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED—Very large variety, forming a great mass of beautiful leaves which are ruffled and finely curled on the edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

WHITE LONDON—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.



Dwarf Okra.

OKRA OR GUMBO

This vegetable should be planted a great deal more than it is. Extremely easy to grow and its young pods are delicious in soups, and can be cooked in many different ways.

PRICES ON ONIONS
POSTPAID.

Onions

SELECTED
STRAINS.

CULTURE—A crop of onions can be grown on any soil that will produce a crop of corn, but with the liberal use of manure far better results will be obtained. The ground should be plowed in the fall and in the spring should be well worked and pulverized, allowing no lumps or trash to mar the surface. The seed should be sown in the latter part of February or first of March, with a hand seed drill, which should be carefully adjusted so as to sow the desired quantity and about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep. The quantity of seed needed will vary on the soil, the seed used, and the kind of seed. As soon as they show through the ground give them a very light hoeing, and repeat again in a few days, after which weeding must be done, and must be repeated whenever weeds appear until the tops die down, when they should be cut off and the bulbs allowed to dry before sacking.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE BARLETTA—Being planted in this section for pickling purposes, and it should be remembered that this variety is not for bunching or boiling. Bulb, when full grown, is about three-quarters inch in diameter; has a very small neck. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

NEW QUEEN—This is the earliest variety of all onions for marketing, and when bunched commands a very good price as a boiling onion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45; 1 lb., \$1.50.

NEAPOLITAN MAGGAJOLA—This follows the New Queen very closely and is preferred by growers over its predecessor on account of its having a larger neck, and making a better boiling onion. Also is a little larger. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

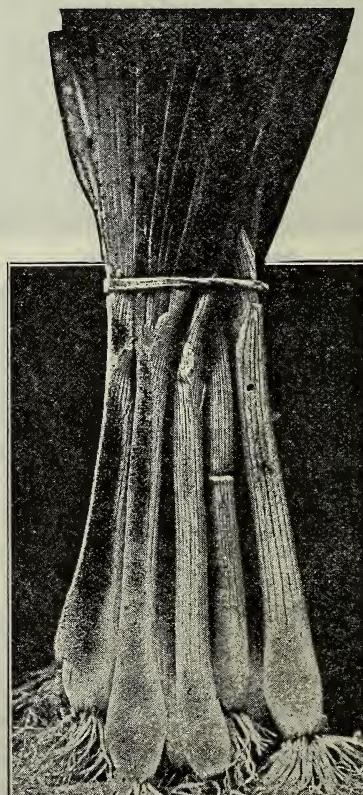
WHITE VALANCE, SILVERSKIN—A standard of the boiling sorts. When young may be used as a table onion, and later makes fine, firm bulbs for boiling; of beautiful silvery white color. Should be planted for the main crop of boiling onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—Large globe-shaped variety, with clear skin and pearl white flesh. Mild, sweet flavor, good keeping onion. Much esteemed as a garden onion. Can be used for bunching when young. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

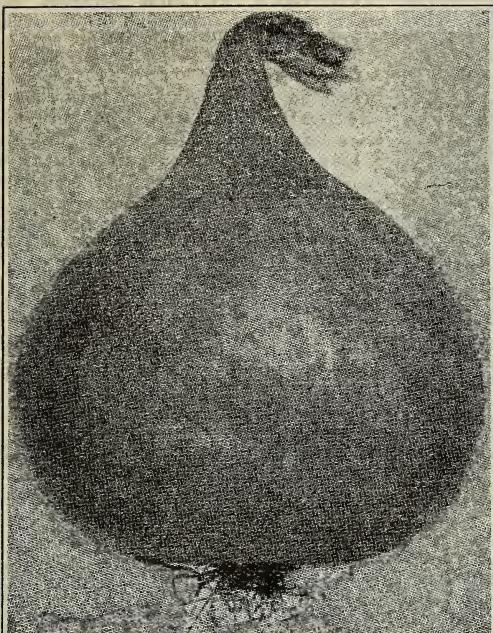
GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI, OR EL PASO—A large, beautiful, pure white, flat onion of mild, excellent flavor, producing a somewhat larger bulb from seed than our White Portugal. To attain full size the seed should be started very early in a hotbed and the plants set out in rich soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—This is a very good sort when a white onion is wanted; also the best keeper among the white varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

WHITE LISBON—This variety is the only onion planted in this section exclusively for table or green onion, resembling shallots when bunched. No other variety does as well in this territory for this purpose. It is usually sown in late summer and fall, so that the grower may have green onions to offer the following early spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



White Lisbon.



Prizetaker.

PRIZETAKER ONIONS

We consider this the best onion for the market gardener who desires a large, early onion to supply the early demand and bring good prices which usually follow after the onions grown from sets have been marketed. They produce an enormous yield of large, solid bulbs, and being a Spanish variety, this onion is milder than any of the Danvers. Although it has wonderful merits, it should be marketed before the middle of November, as its keeping qualities are limited to only a few months. Even better results may be obtained from this wonderful onion when the seed are started in hot-beds and transplanted into the open. This onion is often sold in competition with the imported Spanish Onion.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Below we are reproducing the exact statement of Mr. J. P. Coressel of Wheatridge, Colorado, showing the wonderful yield of our strain of Prizetaker Onion:

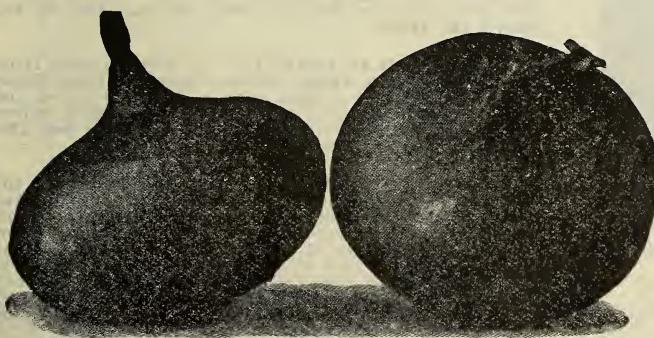
"For the past eight years I have been growing vegetables for the Denver market, and always allow a limited space of my 10 acres to the growing of onions.. I started in on the Yellow Globe Danvers, but found that in order for me to have onions ready for the high prices that prevail directly after the 'Set Onions' have been harvested, I needed something earlier than the Danvers, so I followed the advice of Mr. Hartner of the Western Seed Company, and tried the Prizetaker Onion.. This first experiment convinced me that I had found just what I wanted, so have been growing the Prizetaker Onion ever since."

"The past year I purchased from the Western Seed Company 1½ pounds of their special strain of Prizetaker Onion Seed, and sowed the same on $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre of ground; this $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre of Prizetaker Onions matured just at the proper time for the high market and produced 15,730 pounds of solid, even sized, beautiful onions.

"I believe that this is the best onion for heavy yields and early production that can be planted in our locality."

(Signed) **J. P. CORESEL.**

GIANT GIBRALTAR—This is probably the largest of all onions (not excepting the Prizetaker). Skin of light straw color, flesh white, tender and mild. These onions are excellent for home use at any time while in the growing state. It is a good shipper. Where a large yield is the main desire, plant the Giant Gibraltar. It will yield more tons per acre than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

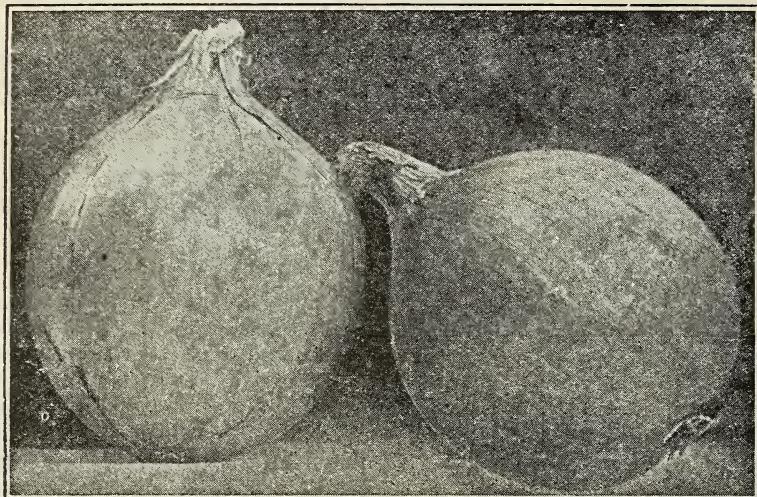


Yellow Danvers Flat.

SPECIAL STRAIN SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—Southport, Conn., has for many years been famous for the extra fancy onions which are shipped from that point to the principal Eastern markets. These onions have been brought up to the highest standard. Productiveness, uniformity in size and good keeping have been bred into them. They produce large, perfect globe-shaped bulbs, and the color of the skin is brownish yellow while the flesh is white, fine-grained, crisp and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.85. Postpaid.

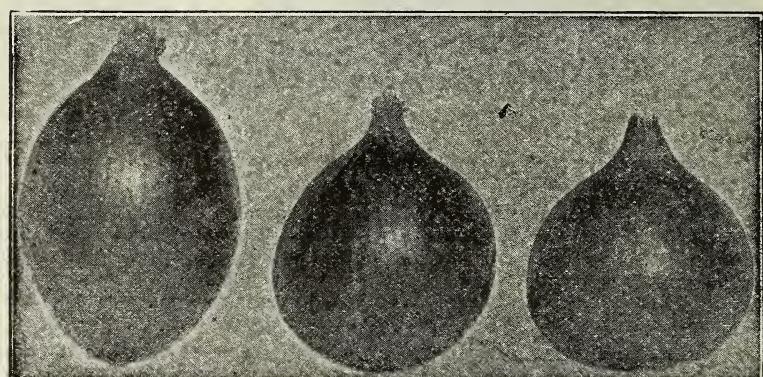
AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Of medium size, wonderfully hard; very attractive, both as to form and appearance; color of skin is a clear amber brown, being widely contrasted from any other onion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

YELLOW DANVERS FLAT—Best known and most generally used, flat yellow onion. Most hardy of all varieties. Color bright orange-yellow, flesh white and firm. Good keeper, fairly early and of good size. Matures well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.85.



Hartner's Yellow Globe Special Strain.

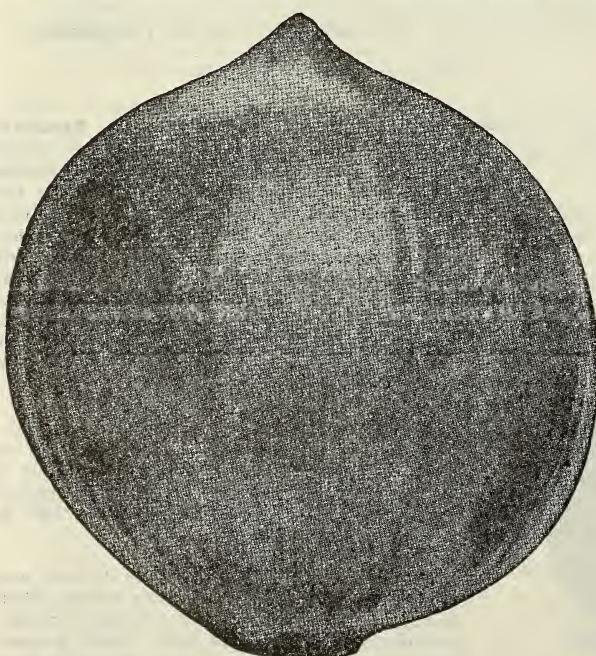
DAVID CROCKETT ONION—This year we have a very limited amount of David Crockett Onion Seed to offer. This seed is of very strong germination. This wonderful onion was developed by Mr. David Crockett of Littleton, Colorado, and is considered by many to be the wonder of the onion age. It produces an onion of fine appearance, having a heavy layer of outer skin. On account of the limited amount of seed, we advise those interested to place their order early, before our small stock is exhausted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



David Crockett.

Special Strain Southport.

Ohio Yellow Globe.



Yellow Globe Danvera.

HARTNER'S YELLOW GLOBE SPECIAL STRAIN (Greatest Onion of all).

This wonderful Gold Seal product is a fine large globe shaped sort, of a rich brownish color. It ripens uniformly and nearly every plant makes a solid, hard bulb; it is an early maturing kind, a long keeper and one of the very best varieties for the market. It is one of the handsomest of the globe onions and as solid as a rock. We do not hesitate to recommend it to all large growers who want a fancy and profitable market onion; the most critical onion growers in this section have informed us that this is beyond a doubt, the best onion ever introduced into Colorado. Our first season at handling this onion seed we sold a limited amount; the next year we doubled our sales; this season we ordered grown for us by the originator, 1,000 pounds. But owing to the crop shortage of onion seed he only furnished a limited amount of seed, so we advise those interested to place their orders at once.

Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS (TRUE)—As the Yellow Globe Danvers is the standard of Winter Onions, we have made special efforts the past seven years to secure a strain of the highest type. The seed we offer is grown in Ohio from selected bulbs. This strain of seed has given more satisfaction to the onion growers than any other variety. The bulbs are quite large with thin necks, ripen down well, skin is a fine brown orange yellow, and the flesh is pure white, solid, and of fine quality. This strain is a very good keeper. Our seed is the very best that selection and extreme care can produce. No gardener can afford to experiment with doubtful onion seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.85.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—We have a very fine and select strain of this sort. Color deep purplish red, flesh white, moderately grained and very firm. Yields an enormous amount per acre and is one of the best keeping onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.85.

EXTRA EARLY FLAT RED—This variety matures from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Red Wethersfield. Color is a deep, rich red, fine grained and close. Onion is solid, heavy and a fine sort where the seasons are short and cold. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—The best Red Onion for the markets, and the only one that should be planted for the main crop of red. In growth, habit, shape, size and yield it resembles the South Port Yellow Globe. The skin is of the deepest red color and the flesh solid and fine grained. As a keeper it is to be compared to the Yellow Globe for it has been known to hold its color and weight longer than any variety of yellow or red onion. When growing Red Onions for the market or shipper, PLANT SOUTH PORT RED GLOBE. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Onions--Continued

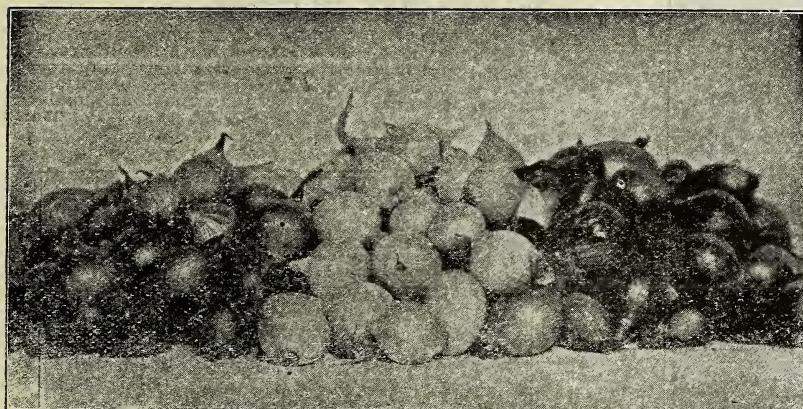
COLORADO BRONZE GLOBE—A beautiful strain of the Globe Onion that ripens fairly early and possesses all the good qualities of the South Port Yellow Globe. It is very solid meated and covered with 3 to 4 layers of a rich seal brown colored skin; as a keeper is to be classed with its parent, the South Port, and on this account together with its color and yielding qualities we do hesitate in recommending it to the market gardener. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

OHIO YELLOW GLOBE—Their enormous yield of bulbs is generally admitted by seedsmen and onion growers to be the best and most perfect type of globe-shaped onion in existence. It has a distinct and attractive shape, handsome, bright and even in color, ripens early and all at once. Necks are very small. The bulbs are firm and solid, very good keepers. It is especially adapted to muck lands. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.85. Our Ohio Globe is a special strain.

Onion Sets

One quart of Onion Sets will weigh one pound. There are 32 pounds in a bushel of Onion Sets.

Bottom sets, when planted, will produce good green or table onions much earlier than if raised from seed. If allowed to remain in the ground, will yield fine, large onions for market or for household use fully four weeks earlier than if planted from the seed.



Bottom Sets—Yellow, White and Red.

Parsley

Parsley is used mostly for seasoning and garnishing. Its flavor is exceedingly pleasant and aromatic. As the seed germinates very slowly it should be sown early in the spring in rows one inch deep and a foot apart.

DOUBLE CURLED—This is the most popular parsley used in this section; very fine curled and dark green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

DWARF OR EMERALD—A very fine variety, handsome bright green color, extra fine curled and very ornamental. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

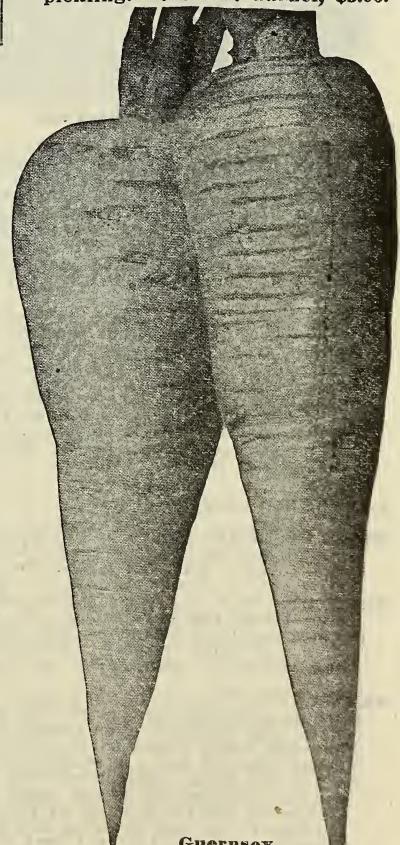
CHAMPION MOSS OR TRIPLE CURLED—This variety is entirely distinct, making remarkably handsome, compact plants, which have leaves so crumpled and curled as to give them the appearance of finely curled moss. The finest parsley for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

HAMBURG ROOTED OR GERMAN PARSLEY—Roots resemble small parsnips and are used as a vegetable, same as salsify. Foliage same as plain parsley. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 75c.

Parsnips

LONG SMOOTH—Very nice parsnip, but grows too long for planting in this section. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

GUERNSEY HALF-LONG, HOLLOW CROWN—This is the best variety, and the only sort that should be planted in this territory. Not so long as the Long Smooth and easier taken from the ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c. Postpaid.



Guernsey
Half-Long.

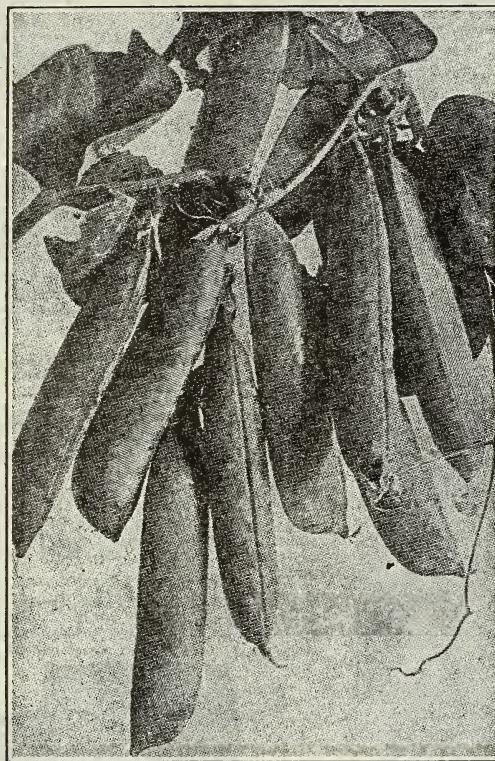
PRICES ON PEAS PREPAID
UP TO $\frac{1}{2}$ LB.

PEAS

ENGLISH GROWN.
PEA SEED.

OUR PEA SEED IS GROWN IN ENGLAND.

Peas are divided in two distinct sorts, smooth and wrinkled. This distinction is derived from the seed. The smooth pea, being much the harder of the two, will stand the cold weather much better than the wrinkled varieties, which naturally makes it the earliest pea on the market. However, all varieties of peas, although not affected apparently by the late spring frosts, do so much better if grown on a warm piece of ground somewhat protected from north winds.



Alaska Peas.

THE GRADUS, OR PROSPERITY—This is the first large early pea, and the fact that it is so much earlier than any of the large podded varieties, as the Telephone, it has won for itself a high standard among the pea growers. The pods are large and well filled with peas that are exceptionally sweet. The vines grow from two to three feet tall. **Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75. Not Postpaid.**

LITTLE GEM—Height 16 to 18 inches. The vines are of dwarf growth and produce an abundance of round, well filled pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, only three days after the American Wonder. The peas are green, wrinkled, of sweet, delicious flavor and excellent quality. One of the best for family use. It remains fit for use longer than the American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior, and thought by many to be sweeter. **Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.40. Not Postpaid.**

LAXTONIAN—See Novelties.

DUKE OF YORK—A pea of the same class as the Telephone, but earlier; more dwarf. Peas sweet and of fine flavor. **Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c.**

SENATOR—This pea was introduced by us four years ago, being the hardiest of the wrinkled varieties. Vines are 15 to 20 inches high, producing more pods than any other variety. Pods well filled with fine flavored peas. **Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c.**

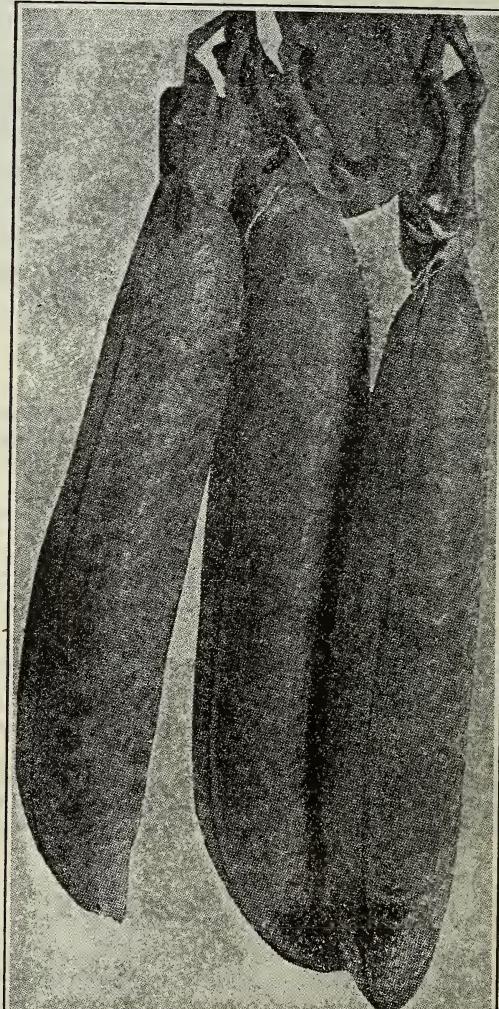
ALDERMAN—This is a very large podded pea, very robust and vigorous, producing pods of the largest size. The pods are even larger and longer than the average large podded sorts, and are well filled with large peas of most excellent flavor. In habit, the vines are strong and branching, bearing rich, deep-green, straight, handsome pods, averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in length, pointed at the end. This variety belongs to the tall growing main crop of peas. The vines grow from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet in height. **Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75. Not Postpaid.**

Let it be understood that we do not say peas will not grow in the ground that is not so protected, for they will.

CULTURE—Peas do best in a sandy soil, not too rich, or they will run to vines. The smooth kinds can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted till it is warmer, or they will rot. Sow in single or double rows from $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 3 feet apart, dropping a pea every inch and covering from 2 to 3 inches deep. For a succession, sow every ten days up to July.

ALASKA—This is the only smooth variety that seems to be looked upon with favor in this section, and, of course, to this date, it is the best; it should be planted for its earliness only, being ready for the market about June 10th. **Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Not Postpaid.**

AMERICAN WONDER—This pea, although it produces small pods, seems to win favor with all planters, as it is a very productive little plant, growing ten to eighteen inches high, and the peas are exceptionally sweet. It is easier grown than most of the large podded varieties. **Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., \$1.40. Not Postpaid.**



Gradus.

HARTNER'S MIRACLE—A distinctly new variety of dwarf habit with long, dark green pods often filled with 7 to 9 large peas of the finest quality. It is one of the best early peas obtainable, being earlier than the American Wonder and a somewhat more abundant bearer—height only 18 inches. One of the sweetest peas in cultivation. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Not Postpaid.

DWARF TELEPHONE (OR DAISY)—This pea is so well known that it hardly requires a description; everyone knows the Telephone Pea.

This pea is so well known that it hardly requires a description; everyone knows the Telephone Pea.

It grows very strong, stocky bushes, about 18 to 20 inches in height and the foliage is of a very dark green color and is of dwarf habit, sometimes producing long full pods from 7 to 8 inches in length and very sweet.

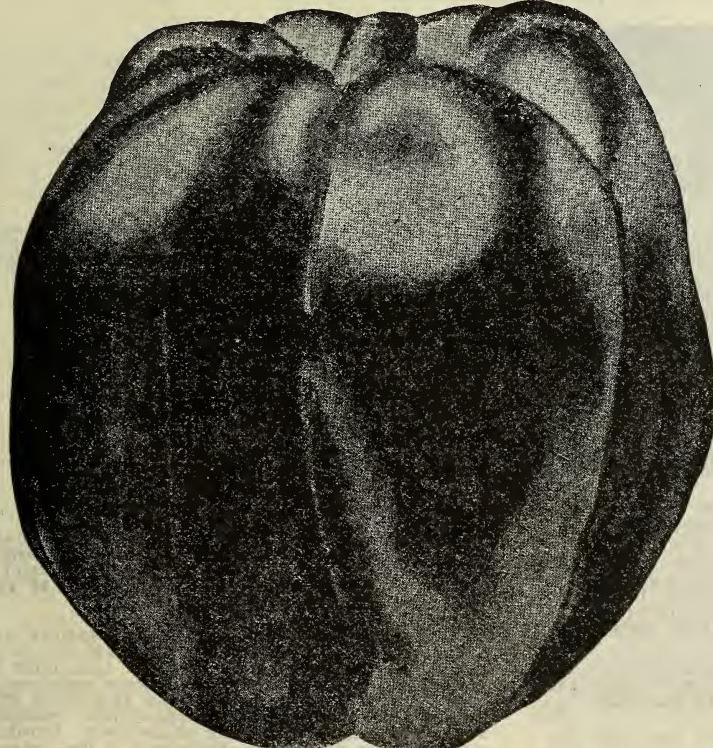
As a producer for the market it cannot be beaten, always finds ready sale. Although not considered an early pea, it is ready for market close after the Early Gradus start, and is being planted by nine-tenths of our gardeners for the main crop. Our seed of this stock is all English grown and never fails. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75. Not Postpaid.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM—One of the first dwarf wrinkled peas. Quality is unsurpassed, peas being very sweet. Vines grow about 18 inches to two feet and bear very large pods, filled with fine green peas. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.30. Not Postpaid.

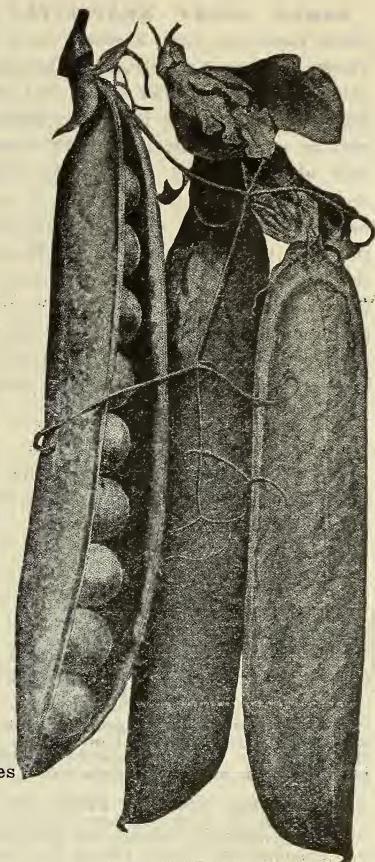
TALL TELEPHONE—This variety has been the standard for many years past, but is now being replaced by many improved varieties. The main objection being the tall vines. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Not Postpaid.

MELTING SUGAR, EDIBLE. PODS—Height 42 to 50 inches, pods four inches long. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 35c.

PEPPERS



Chinese Giant.



Dwarf Telephone.

CHINESE GIANT—This is the favorite when size is wanted, being the largest pepper in cultivation, being double the size of the Ruby King. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habits, are seldom more than 2 feet in height, producing 4 to 6 peppers of enormous size, thick meated and very mild. On account of its enormous size, it meets with ready sale on any market. Although not as early as the Ruby King, it matures in ample time for the heavy demand of the shippers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

EARLY GIANT NEAPOLITAN — For years there has been a small early pepper known as the Neapolitan, although early enough, the fruit was small and scrubby. But we are offering the Early Giant Neapolitan which is altogether different from any other offered under the name of Neapolitan. Our Early Giant is as large as the Ruby King and if transplanted in the field the same time as the Ruby King the fruit will be ready for the market two weeks earlier. The fruit is mild and produced in greater abundance than other sorts. The Early Giant Neapolitan is the largest early variety of pepper offered to date.

CAUTION—Don't confuse the Early Giant Neapolitan with the Early Neapolitan when ordering.

PEPPERS--Continued

BULL NOSE, OR BELL—Most popular sort, being early and very productive; grows about two feet high, fruit remains green a long time. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

IMPROVED SWEET MOUNTAIN—Very strong grower and very productive. Peppers, when young, are of a bright deep green color. When ripe are red, flesh thick, sweet and mild. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

RUBY KING—Grows about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long and is often $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches thick. One of the best varieties for stuffed pickles. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

RED CHERRY—A second early sort; plants tall, bearing a profusion of round, red fruit, which is very pungent when ripe. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

RED CHILI—A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Bright red pods are about 2 inches long, tapering to a sharp point, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A well-known variety, having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about four inches long, bright red in color; extremely strong. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

MIKADO—(24 to 1)—See Novelties.

ACCLIMATED STOCK.

PRICES
NOT PREPAID.

Seed Potatoes

This seems to be a paying crop about Denver, when the early varieties are planted, because the home crop is marketable just at the time when the Kansas crop is over and before the Greeley potatoes are ready, therefore at this time the Denver market is quite bare of potatoes. Another advantage in growing early potatoes is that another crop may be grown after the potatoes are dug; for instance, White Egg Turnips.

RED RIVER EARLY OHIO—Our Red River Early Ohio Seed Potatoes are grown in the extreme north of Minnesota, where the potatoe growers have specialized on Early Ohios for years and have developed the best type of this variety. Seed for this district is one week earlier than home grown and our seed is free from scab and the disastrous blight.

It is weeks earlier than the Early Rose, and is the favorite and most profitable potato in this section. Maturing early, brings the fancy prices that are paid for the first potatoes. This potato can be dug and marketed before it is fully matured. 2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs., \$2.50. Not Prepaid.



Our Seed Potatoes are especially adapted to our western country.

Early Ohio, Dry Land Grown.

EARLY OHIO COLORADO DRY-LAND GROWN—These potatoes are grown for use in the dry-lands of Elbert County, (known as the Divide). It is our desire to have as many of our customers as possible order our RED RIVER EARLY OHIOS, but those who do not care to pay the advanced price will not be disappointed in our DIVIDE EARLY OHIOS.

Write for Special Price.

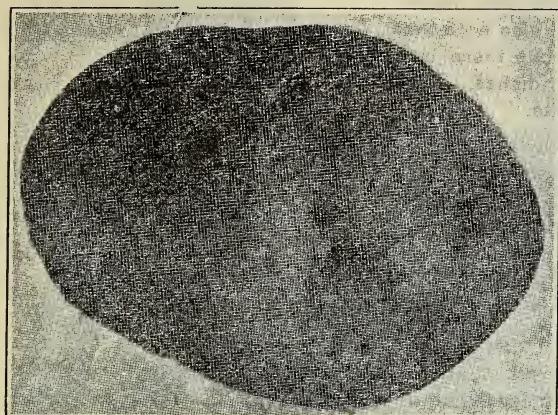
EARLY SIX WEEKS, DRY LAND GROWN—Resemble the Early Ohio, being ready for market about the same time. 2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 45c.

EARLY ROSE SEEDLINGS—This variety has been the favorite for many years, and many growers still claim that it has never been excelled in quality and

productiveness. Potatoes are long in shape and light pink at the butt end. Cook mealy and of the finest flavor. Known in the Greeley district as the Greeley Reds. 2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 45c. White for prices on larger amounts.

RURAL NEW YORKER—A valuable variety of large size, very smooth and a heavy cropper. In quality it is unexcelled. It is the best late long keeper, and is highly recommended. More potatoes of this sort are shipped annually than any other kind and their large, handsome appearance makes them more profitable than any other sort. Planted very extensively in potato districts. 2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 45c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

POTATOES—Continued



Red McClure—Mountain Grown.

RED MCCLURE—In many sections this variety is the rival of the Burbank and is undoubtedly a fine potatoe. It is a great yielder and very good keeper. One of the leading sorts among the mountain growers. 2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 45c; 100 lbs., \$2.60.

MAMMOTH PEARLS—This is the potatoe that is grown so extensively in the northern part of Colorado. This potatoe did as much to make Greeley, Colorado, famous as all the other varieties combined. It is one of the best main crop potatoes in this territory. The skin is white, eyes shallow and the flesh is pure white. It is a medium late variety and of good keeping quality. Price, 1 lb., 10c; 2 lbs., 15c; 4 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c.

BURBANK—This is one of the finest varieties of potatoes grown. The flesh is white, very mealy and of fine flavor and quality. Best variety for baking. The potatoe grows quite long and the skin is more 2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 45c; 100 lbs., \$2.60.

PUMPKINS—While Pumpkins are of strong growth, they will not stand frost, and cannot be planted until April 15th. A moderately rich soil is sufficient for good pumpkins. Plant in hills about six to eight feet apart. Do not plant near squashes or melons; they are likely to mix. If large quantities are wanted, write for special prices.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—A fine large, orange colored variety, used for field culture and stock feeding. Skin smooth and ribbed; flesh brittle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

SMALL SUGAR—A small round variety; flesh thick, rich, yellow and sweet, skin a deep orange. This is the best variety for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

MAMMOTH TOURS—A very large French variety, grown for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90.

JAPANESE PIE—Large size, weighing from 30 to 70 pounds; color or outside rind bluish-green blotched with yellow. Flesh salmon colored, very thick and sweet for eating and stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80.

KING OF MAMMOTHS—The best large pumpkin in use, forming immense mushmelon shaped pumpkin, often 2½ to 3 feet in diameter; salmon colored; flesh bright yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

SWEET POTATOES

CULTURE—The plants should be started in hotbeds in March and after danger of frost, transplanted two feet apart in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart. They do best in sandy, light soil, and should be cultivated often, especially if supply of water is scarce.

YELLOW NANSEMOND—1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

YELLOW JERSEY—1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

PLANTS—See Page 71.

POTATOE EYES (Postpaid).

There are a number of advantages in securing Potatoe Eyes instead of getting the whole potatoe, where you want just a small amount to come by mail.

Of course, the biggest advantage is in the saving of postage, express or freight charges.

You get simply the eyes with enough meat back of them to start the sprout. If carefully planted, these single eyes will make just about as good a yield as larger pieces and you can get a start of a new variety without much expense.

You have no express or freight charges to pay whatever, and the postage we pay ourselves.

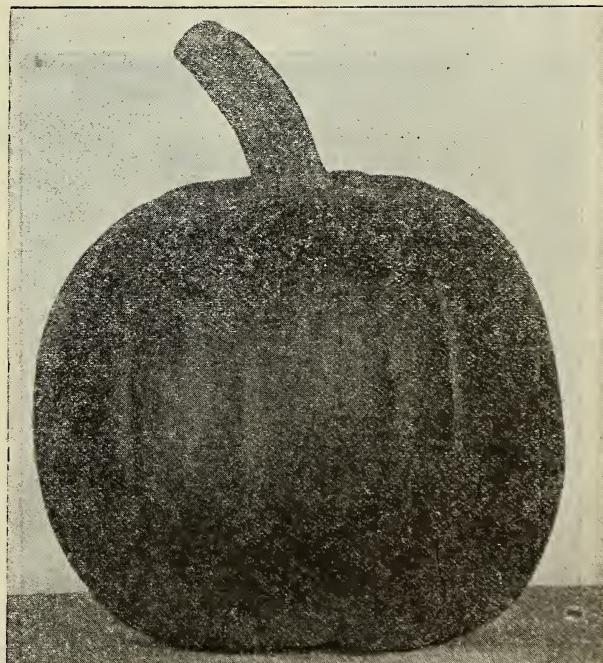
The eyes are packed in neat boxes, either 25 eyes or 100 eyes in a box, plainly labeled, neatly and securely packed so that they will go any distance by mail safely.

We cannot furnish less than 25 eyes of a sort, and those wanting larger amounts should make their orders even multiples of 25.

Any varieties listed, 25 eyes, 30c; 50 eyes, 55c; 100 eyes, \$1.00; 300 eyes, \$2.50; 500 eyes, \$4.00.

SPECIAL OFFER—100 eyes each of any three varieties, \$2.50.

PUMPKIN



Sugar Pumpkin.

RADISHES

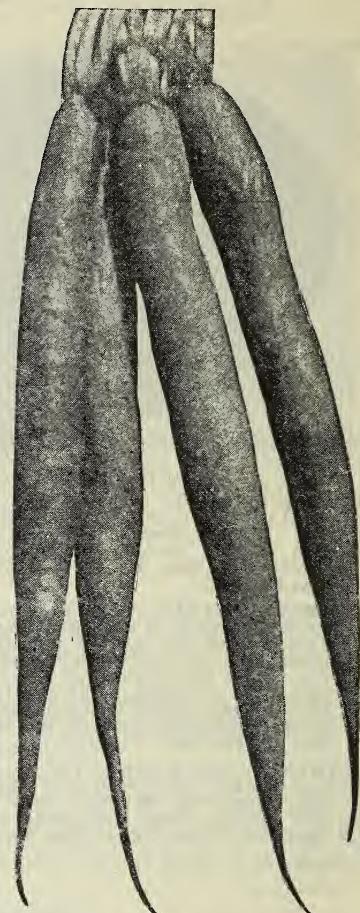
Please note that we offer our radish seed under two different heads, viz., **FRENCH GROWN** and **HOLLAND GROWN**. You will also note that under each head there are radishes of the same name, but there is a great difference in French Grown and Holland Grown radishes. Both being the very best quality but decidedly different in habits.

CULTURE—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly—and quick growth requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell of weather in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days in a light, rich soil that has been deeply dug. They can also be grown as a catch crop between the rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in the hot-beds, but they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture.

CINCINNATI MARKET GLASS RADISH—An improvement of the Long Scarlet Variety and one that has met with the approval of all the green-house and hot-bed gardeners in our vicinity. The seed that we offer of this variety was grown for us by the best radish growers of Europe and has been given a thorough trial by us. It produces a long, straight radish of beautiful color, with short tops and for this reason can be planted so thick in the bed that the radishes touch one another. It has also won favor among the growers of out of door radishes and is being planted as the main crop radish for the summer market. Often grows 7 to 9 inches in length. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

IMPROVED CHARTIER—A very good radish for early planting in the open, although too large for forcing. The long cylindrical roots are scarlet rose in color at the top and gradually taper and shape into white at the tip. For general planting the Cincinnati Market is more desirable than this radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.

EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP—A standard variety of the long type of radish, for both market and home use. Roots long, grow partly above the ground; straight, smooth and of bright, rich scarlet color, a little white on the end or tip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.



Cincinnati Market.



Non Plus Ultra French.

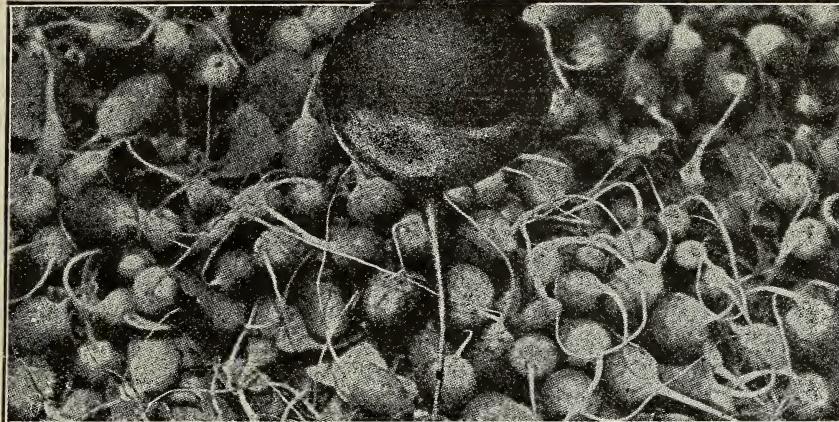
ROUND VARIETIES

NON PLUS ULTRA, FORCING HOLLAND—Entirely red, round radish, which grows very rapidly. This variety is decidedly earlier than the French stock of the same name, also being darker red, with much shorter leaves. For forcing, this is considered by far the most profitable. The one disadvantage of this radish is, if it is not pulled when full grown it is very apt to crack. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

NON PLUS ULTRA, FRENCH—This radish has a very fine appearance, being different from the Holland stock of the same name, having more tops, a little lighter color, and not so apt to crack. Requiring a little longer time to grow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.

WE ARE MARKET GARDENERS' SEEDMEN — THIS MEANS QUALITY PREVAILS.

OUR PRICES ARE LOW
CONSIDERING THE EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY OF OUR SEEDS.



Early Scarlet White Tipped.

WHITE TIPPED SCARLET, FORCING — Imported French Selected Strain—This radish is bright scarlet, with a white tip. Our seed is most carefully selected and grown from transplanted roots, and is just right in color, size and shape. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.**

CRIMSON GIANT—This extraordinary turnip shaped variety is of a beautiful crimson color, flesh firm, crisp, and tender. Unlike other varieties of forcing radishes it remains perfect a long time, does not become pithy even when twice its average size. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c.**

EARLY SCARLET WHITE TIPPED, FRENCH STRAIN—For outdoor planting, this is the most popular radish. The radish is bright scarlet, with a white tip. For the past five years we have supplied and satisfied the market gardeners of this section, for our seed is most carefully grown from transplanted roots. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.**

DEEP SUMMER TURNIP, HOLLAND STRAIN—We first introduced this handsome radish six years ago, it being different from any other Deep Summer Turnip Radish, being more uniform in color and size. Does not become pithy as early as other sorts. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c.**

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Olive shaped, scarlet with a white tip. Fine for family use. Extra early. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.**

WHITE AND ODD VARIETIES

ICICLE—A handsome white transparent variety, about 5 inches long, with sloping top and pointed roots, quick growing, brittle, mild flavor. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.**

LONG WHITE VIENNA, OR LADY FINGER—An excellent variety with long, very smooth, white roots, which are crisp and tender. One of the most desirable of the white summer sorts. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.**

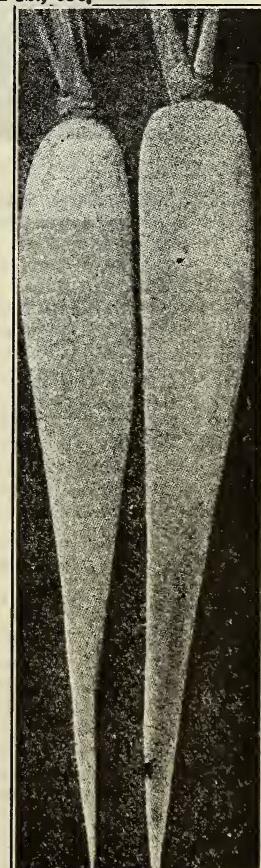
WHITE CRYSTAL—This is a half stump-rooted radish, having a crystal white appearance. Very good for forcing. Tops quite small. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.**

YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP—Very symmetrical, nearly round, with grayish-white skin, covered with bright yellow russetting, making it very attractive. Flesh firm, white and rather pungent. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c.**

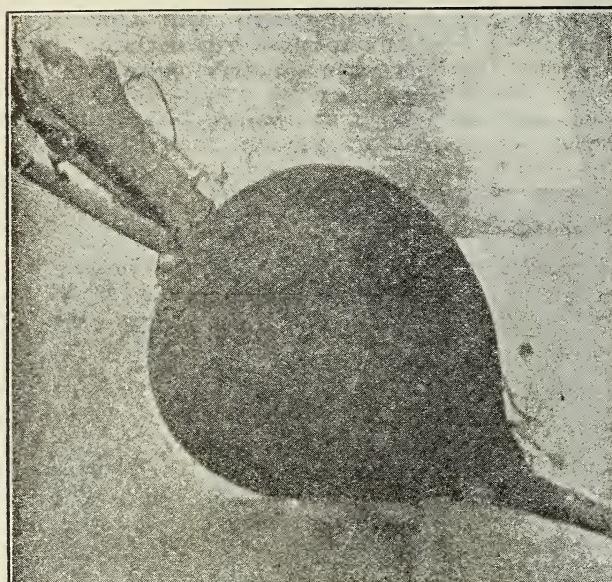
ALL SEASON RADISH MIXTURE—This mixture consists of all the known varieties of early mid-season, and late seed, from the extra early little round ones through to the late winter radishes. **Price, Pkg., 10c.**

WHITE STRASBURG—When comparatively small this variety is in good condition for use, and continues crisp and tender until matured. Roots are 4 to 5 inches long, and about 2 inches in diameter. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.**

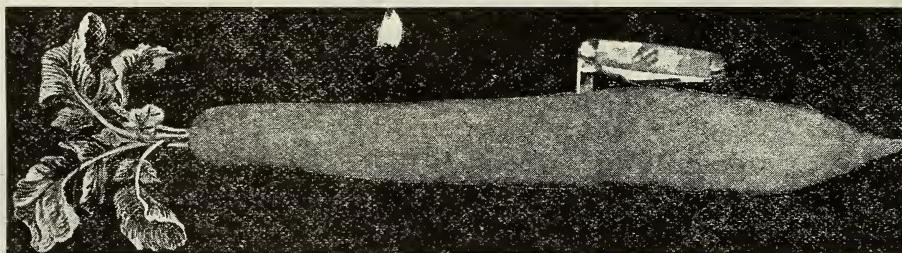
CHINA ROSE—This variety should not be sown earlier than the middle of June, as it is a winter variety, and if sown in the spring it becomes too woody for use before winter, when they are used. This radish is shorter, thicker than the long Scarlet, and of a bright rose color. Flesh very white and solid and a good keeper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.**



Icele.



Round Black Spanish.



Japanese Summer Radish.

JAPANESE SUMMER RADISH—Its beautiful white color and mammoth size attracts great attention. It is very tender and the flavor is excellent and mild. It attains perfection in Colorado, growing to 2 feet in length and 3 inches in diameter. It is a profitable radish to grow as it sells readily and is relished by all. We have had grown for us a limited quantity of this seed and now offer it at 5c per pkt.; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

CRIMSON KING OR STRAWBERRY—This is the largest and most productive variety known. No garden should be without this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

LINNAEUS—An early and excellent variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

This vegetable, when cooked, resembles the oyster in flavor, comparatively easy grown, habits similar to those of the parsnip. Can be left in the ground during the winter; in fact, frost increases the quality. Can be cooked as cauliflower or sliced raw for a salad.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This is the largest variety; very uniform in size; most popular sort for this section. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

LONG WHITE FRENCH—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

SEA KALE—See Swiss Chard.

RADISHERS--

Continued

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. Excellent sort for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

LONG, BLACK SPANISH—The flavor, color of skin and flesh same as the Round Black Spanish and keeps equally as well, but is a long radish instead of a round one. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.



Mammoth Sandwich Island.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL
PRICES ON
LARGE AMOUNTS.

QUALITY
FIRST.

Spinach

THESE PRICES ARE NOT POSTPAID.

Spinach will do well in any ordinary soil and its cultivation is a very simple matter. No plants make more palatable and nutritious greens when properly prepared, the seed of which may be planted in the fall to secure good spinach early in the spring. For a succession, sow again early in the spring and every two weeks thereafter. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For larger amounts than we quote below, we make special prices.

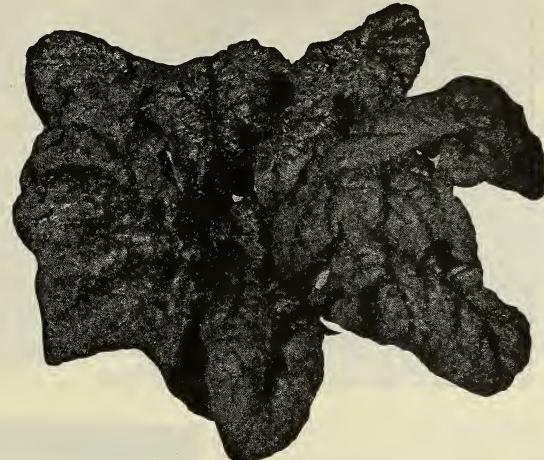
FRENCH VIROFLAY OR VERY THICK LONG-LEAVED

—This is the market gardener's favorite for fall and spring sowing around Denver, as it furnishes an abundance of heavy, broad, dark green leaves of finest quality and appearance, and on account of their firmness and substance they remain in prime salable condition for a long time, and making it especially desirable where bulk is desired. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

ROUND BROAD LEAVED—This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity, forming clusters of large, very thick leaves, rather smooth and rounded at the top. A good kind and next to Viroflay as market gardener's choice. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

LONG STANDING (Round Leaved)—An improved deep green variety of round leaves. Does not run to seed as quickly as others and one of the most desirable medium early varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

NEW ZEALAND—(Tetragonia Expansa)—Unlike true spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. The plants become very large and spreading; leaves small, broad, but pointed. The seed, which is four or five times as large as common spinach, can be planted from 4 to 6 inches apart or in hills as desired. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.



New Victoria.

NEW VICTORIA—An excellent sort, forming a very large, exceedingly thick, very dark green leaf, slightly crumpled in the center. This variety becomes fit for use nearly as early as any, remaining so much longer than most kinds and cannot fail to please, whether grown for the market or home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—A very early variety. The plant is of upright growth with thick, glossy, dark green leaves of medium size, pointed but quite broad, curled and wrinkled like those of Savoy Cabbage. It is hardy and grows rapidly to a suitable size for use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Squash

Squashes are divided into two different classes—summer and winter. Although they neither resemble nor taste alike, both are known as squashes. The majority of the summer varieties are the bush sorts, while the winter varieties are the running sorts.

CULTURE—The summer varieties come into use early in the summer, but being sensitive to frost the seed cannot be sown until late in April. The seed should be planted in hills 4 feet apart. The winter varieties are also unable to resist frost, and should be planted late in April. As they have a very firm, hard shell, they keep well, and with a little care can be kept all winter and until late in the spring. In gathering winter squashes, it is important to protect the stems, since, if broken off, the fruit will not keep so well. Plant in hills 6 to 8 feet apart, using two or three seeds to the hill. Moderately rich soil will grow good squashes.

SQUASH--

Continued



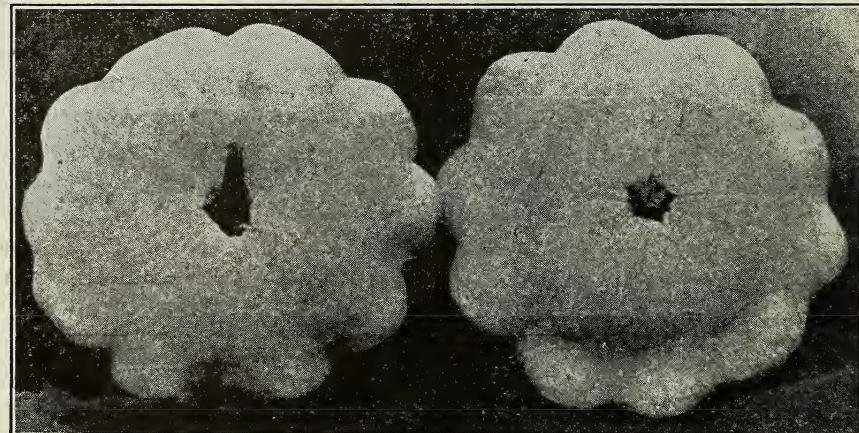
FORDHOOK SQUASH—Can be used either for a summer or winter variety; the first fruits are oblong and thick meated of a yellowish color, being very highly flavored. For summer use gather before it is quite ripe, but for winter allow them to ripen on the vine and when stored they will keep throughout the entire winter. Being a bush variety it can be planted close and a heavy yield produced on a small patch. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—An improvement over the Summer Crookneck, and rapidly becoming a favorite among the market gardeners. Its growth and habits resemble the common crook-neck variety, but the fruits have a different shaped neck; instead of being long, narrow and crooked it is somewhat shorter, thicker and straighter, making it more desirable for packing and not so liable to break off. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c. Post-paid.

WHITE CROOKNECK—Same as Yellow Crookneck except the fruit is white instead of yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

YELLOW BUSH—Same as White Bush except the fruit is yellow instead of white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

EARLY WHITE BUSH, SCALLOPED—A well known variety of dwarf habit, and upright growth. Surface smooth and creamy white. This sort matures a little earlier than the Mammoth White Bush. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

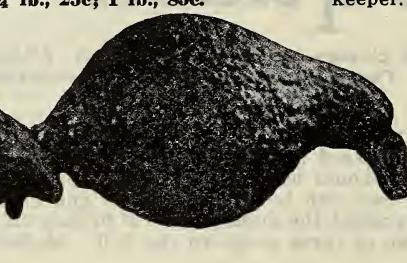


Early White Bush.

THE HUBBARD—This squash cannot be too highly extolled as a winter squash; it boils smooth and dry, is of very rich quality and keeps as solid as a rock. Also popular with private growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

MARBLE HEAD—Of bluish color, sweet and dry. Fine flavored. Shape long and pointed at both ends. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

PIKE'S PEAK, OR SIBLEY—An excellent winter squash, fine grained and superior in flavor and keeping qualities to the Hubbard squash, but not so well known. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.



Chicago Warty Hubbard.

MAMMOTH CHILI—Attains very large size, some as large as 150 to 250 pounds. The flesh is rich and very desirable for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

GOLDEN HUBBARD—Very productive; fruits uniform in size, weighing from 6 to 8 pounds. Shape like the Hubbard; good keeper; shell is very hard, warty and of rich orange-red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

BOSTON MARROW—Is the favorite winter squash of the Eastern states. It is of fine flavor and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 85c.

CHICAGO WARTY HUBBARD—This is the best strain of the Hubbard squash. By its rough, warty shell and its olive green color, it can be distinguished from any other strain, either in the field or in the market. Quality is superior to any other winter squash. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

TOBACCO

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF—A well known variety of a very early kind, and one of the few that matures in our country. On account of its broad leaf, it is used by cigarmakers and cigar wrappers. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 50c.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—This is the most popular variety; can be relied on to make fine cigars. Stand, the cold well. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

TOMATO

This is one vegetable seed that we do not import and we are pleased to advise that nowhere in the world can we had better than the Livingston tomato seed, where we obtain our supply.

CULTURE—The best crops are grown in light soil. For extra early fruit the seed should be sown in a hot-bed about the first week in March. Sow seed in rows 4 inches apart and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. Enough plants for a small garden may also be grown in shallow boxes or flower pots in a sunny window in the house. When the weather becomes warm out of doors, gradually harden them by exposing them to the air. When all danger of frost is past, set out in the open and water until the plants are established.

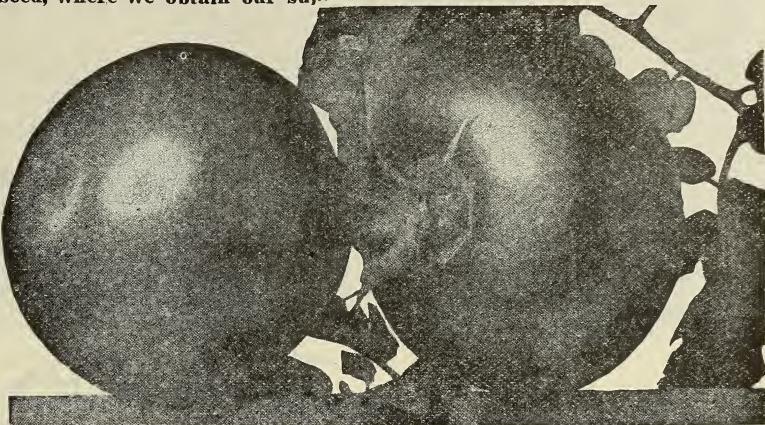
JUNE PINK—Yields as much as Spark's Earliana and Chalk's Early Jewel; ripens a few days before the Earliana and about 12 days before the Jewel. It is considered in this section as the best of all early tomatoes. Should not be planted as a main crop when the grower intends to sell to shippers, for it has proved a failure for the purpose, as the tomato is too tender and skin too thin to stand shipping. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

***SPARK'S EARLIANA**—This is a remarkable early tomato, quite handsome and of good size. It should be planted when early tomatoes are wanted, but not for the main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—One of the most valuable early tomatoes. Matures about a week or ten days later than the Earliana; fruit bright red, much handsomer and heavier, produces more abundantly and continually than that sort. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—A purple variety of unusual merit. Its fine, smooth, uniformly shaped fruits command the highest market price. The fruits are thick-meated and very solid; the meat is of the finest flavor, making them equally desirable for slicing, canning and cooking purposes. A basket of these tomatoes is a most attractive sight and those offering them for sale will find the demand larger than the supply. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY—This splendid tomato is without doubt the most widely known and popular of all the purple-fruited varieties. A hardy, strong grower, productive, large, always smooth; color is a very glossy crimson, with a tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of four to six large fruits, retaining its splendid size until late in the season. Ripens quite early, entirely free from ribbed and elongated fruit. Flesh very firm; has a tough skin and few seeds. Seldom rots or cracks after a rain. For shipping and general marketing purposes it can not be excelled. Picked quite green, will still ripen nicely. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

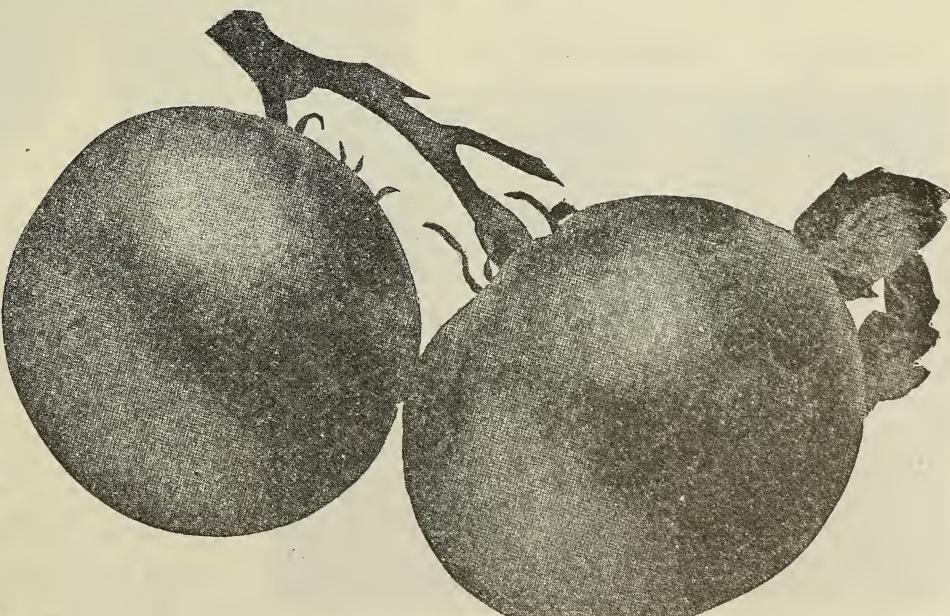


June Pink.

BONNIE BEST—An early scarlet-fruited tomato which has proven a success all over the country. It is from ten days to two weeks earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel, which it otherwise resembles. It is smooth, very even in size, very solid, and also very prolific. It is one of the best house-garden, canning and shipping tomatoes in existence. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

COMET—This is a superior variety for forcing under glass. Its color is rich scarlet red, fruit solid, round and smooth. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15.

LIVINGSTON'S CORELESS—Shape almost round, the depression at the stem end is almost eliminated. Very productive, producing large, meaty fruit in clusters. Most profitable for canning purposes. Color bright red; ripens very evenly. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15.



Livingston's Beauty.

TOMATOES--Continued

IMPERIAL--A purple variety of unusual merit. Its fine, smooth, uniformly shaped fruits command the highest market price. The fruits are thick-meated and very solid; the meat is of the finest flavor, making them equally desirable for slicing, canning and cooking purposes. A basket of these tomatoes is a most attractive sight and those offering them for sale will find the demand larger than the supply. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

NEW STONE--Best shipping tomato, and if you are intending growing for the car-lot shippers, do not overlook this wonderful bright red, perfectly smooth tomato. It is not being given the cultivation it deserves in this section. It is a sure crop, fruit larger, and more prolific than the Beauty. It is a good keeper. Flesh solid and free from core. Statistics of the entire country show that there are

more Stone tomatoes grown than any other six varieties put together. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE--First introduced in 1905 and is rapidly gaining favoritism among our growers, desiring an early tomato, using stakes or trellises. It is a very beautiful variety and, on account of its shape, it permits a greater number of slices than other sorts. Its flesh is firm, has few seeds, ripens evenly and early; produces large clusters, containing 3 to 7 fruits. It can be truthfully stated that the plants are literally loaded with fruit. This tomato should be given more attention by the out-of-door planters, for it is early and produces an abundant crop, being well liked by the trade. The best sort for the green-house. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

ODD VARIETIES OF TOMATOES

YELLOW PLUM--Fruits average two inches in length and are an inch in diameter; bright lemon color, excellent flavor; fine for preserving. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

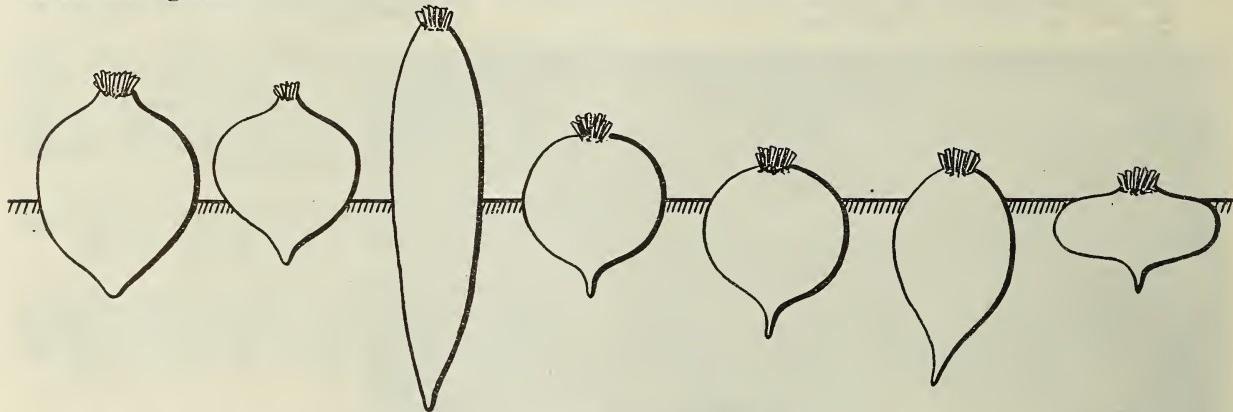
YELLOW PEAR--Similar to the Yellow Plum but fruits are a distinct pear shape. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

RED CHERRY--Fine for preserving; fruits of bright red color. Presents a beautiful appearance. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

HUSK TOMATOES--Used for preserving purposes only. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.

TURNIPS

This diagram shows comparative sizes and shapes of different varieties of Turnips and Rutabagas, also position above the ground.



Bangholm
Rutabaga.

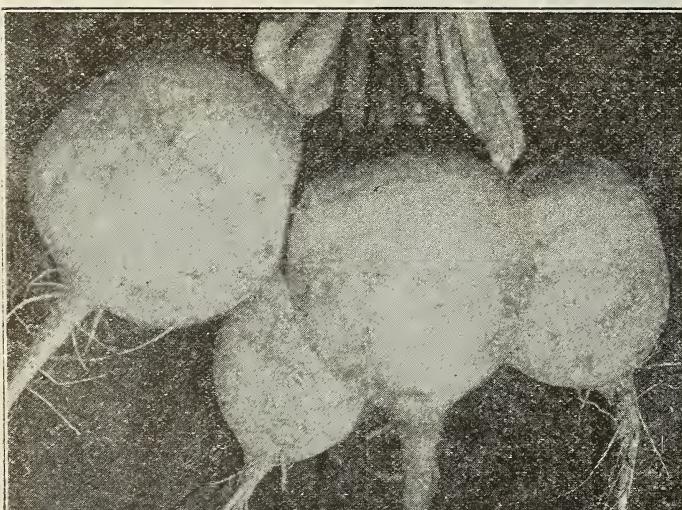
Purple Top
Rutabaga. Bortfelder
Turnip.

Purple Top
White Globe.

Early
Snowball.

White
Egg.

White
Milan.



Early Snowball.

CULTURE--Turnip is one of the first seeds to be sown in the spring. As soon as the ground can be worked, spade or plow deeply and prepare the surface finely, raking off all clods and stones. Sow the seeds at once in the freshly dug soil; sow very thinly and rake the seeds into the soil $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep; when up, thin out to 4 inches apart. Turnips become tough and strong during the hot weather, and the sowings should be so regulated that they will become fit for use either early in the summer or late autumn. For winter use, sow from the middle of July to the end of August.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN--This is the earliest turnip and is grown exclusively for bunching for the early market. A flat variety, and for this reason has practically no sale after the globe-shaped sorts are offered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

EARLY SNOWBALL--Small rapid grower, being white, and is the first of the globe-shaped sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

TURNIPS—Continued

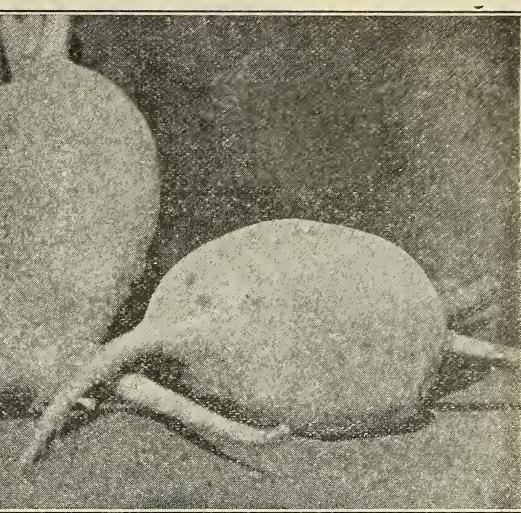
EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF—Although this is a fine flavored turnip, it meets with poor sale on this market, due to its being flat in shape and about one-third of the upper portion being purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

LONG WHITE, OR COW HORN—

This variety grows large, partly above the ground. Flesh white and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

WHITE EGG, IMPORTED SPECIAL STRAIN—This variety is without doubt the best turnip for this market. The White Egg is the standard and when it is offered all other sorts are slow sale; is especially profitable for this market when grown so as to be ready by August 1st, for during that month the shippers eagerly buy all that is offered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

PURPLE TOP GLOBE TURNIPS—A globe-shaped turnip of excellent flavor. A good kind for home use, but does not find a ready sale on our market. Where turnips are planted for stock feeding pur-



White Egg.

poses, we recommend this variety. It is early and yields a heavy crop. The skin is of a pure white at the base and is crowned with a rich purple which makes it very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

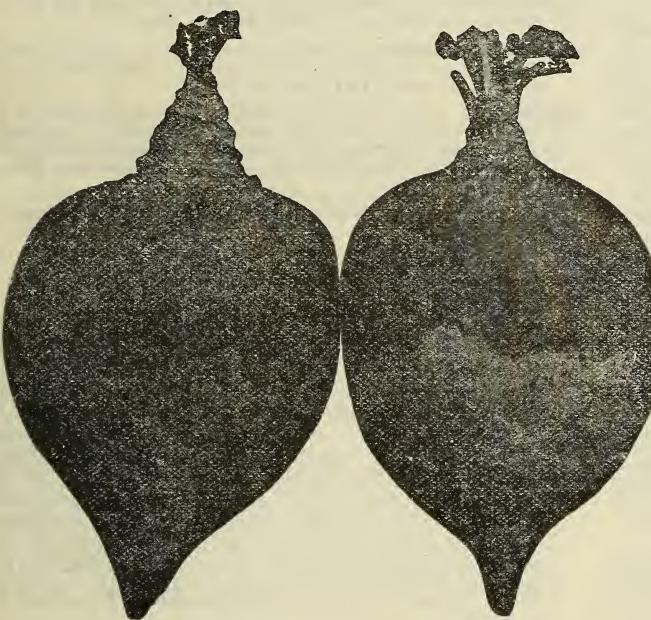
YELLOW TURNIPS

LARGE AMBER GLOBE—One of the best varieties for a field crop for stock. Color of skin and flesh yellow; fine grained and sweet hardy, keeps well, and is a good cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

DANISH BORTFELDER TURNIP (Largest Turnip Grown)—In countries where turnips are grown extensively for feeding purposes, the Bortfelder is a favorite. It grows 2 feet in length and 5 inches in diameter, and of cream color flesh. It is a rapid grower and the most productive of all turnips. It is fed to stock same as mangels. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

GOLDEN BALL—Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest flavored yellow fleshed turnips. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of superior quality. Keeps well and is a fine table sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Very hardy, productive and a good keeper. Color pale yellow, with purple top, shaped like a globe. Firm in texture, resembling rutabagas. Good for table or stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.



Bangholm Ruta Baga.

RUTA BAGAS

Ruta Bagas are excellent feed and when fed as mangels they greatly enrich the flow of milk.

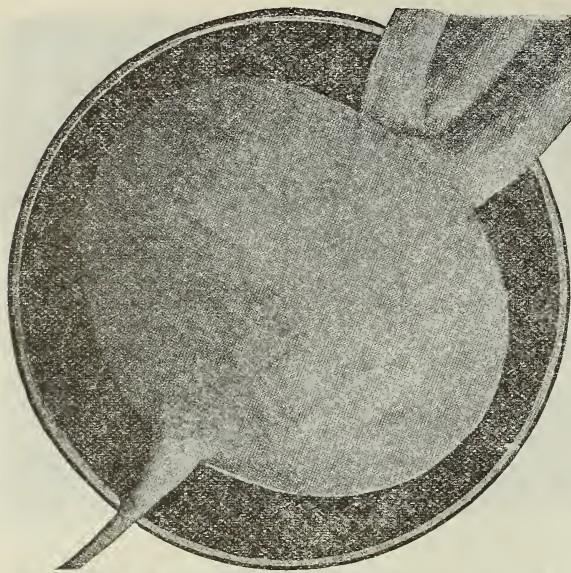
BANGHOLM RUTA BAGA—This is the largest Ruta Baga grown and has been awarded the highest certificate by the Danish government as the best cropping Ruta Baga. On several trials it has produced as much as 49 tons per acre where it is extensively grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Very hardy and productive; flesh yellow, sweet and solid. Good for stock or table use. The best yellow sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.



Improved American Purple Top

TURNIPS—Continued



POMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE—One of the most productive kinds and in good rich soil roots will frequently grow eight pounds in weight. Perfect globe shaped; skin white and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

SWEET MARJORAM—A perennial plant but not hardy enough to stand the northern winters. Young tender tops are used for flavoring and may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

SAGE—A hardy perennial possessing some medicinal properties, cultivated principally as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and in dressings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

HERBS

ANISE—An annual, cultivated principally for the seeds, which have a fragrant smell and pleasant taste. Used for medicinal purposes; leaves used for garnishing and flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

BASIL SWEET—A hardy annual from the East Indies. Seeds and stems have a flavor similar to clover and are used for flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

CARAWAY—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. Leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown in August plants will give a fair crop the next season, but when sown in the spring will not generally seed until the next year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

CATNIP—Leaves and young shoots used for flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

CORIANDER—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

DILL—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which is aromatic, and has a warm pungent taste. Good for flatulence and colic in infants. Used in pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

SWEET FENNEL—A hardy perennial; leaves used in soups, fish, sauces, garnishes and salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

HOREHOUND—A perennial herb with a strong aromatic smell; bitter pungent taste. Used as a tonic and enters into the composition of cough syrups. Does fine on poor soils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

ROSEMARY—The leaves are aromatic and used for medicinal purposes only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

SAVORY SUMMER—A hardy annual, when dried, stems, leaves and flowers are extensively used for soups and dressings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

THYME—A perennial used both medicinally and as a culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressings and sauces. A tea made of the leaves sometimes relieves nervous headaches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

START A PATCH OF STRAWBERRIES TODAY.

A good many people overlook the strawberry, thinking that the plants demand too much care, but this is not true, for all there is to the care of the strawberries is a light covering of straw in the fall and a trimming in the spring.

Strawberries can be produced on every farm or little town garden with as perfect success as they are produced by regular fruit growers who make this their business; 100 plants in a little garden will produce all the fruit a large family can use for fresh fruit or canning.

As mentioned before, berries are easily taken care of and always find a good market. Below we are offering you the most popular kinds, and all have proven to be at home in our country.

FREMONT WILLIAMS (Perfect Blossom)—A new large late season Strawberry that has proven itself for Western and more particularly the Denver Market. The berries are very large, blunt-shaped, glossy and unsurpassed in beauty. As a shipper it is hard to beat on account of its firmness. The plants make a large bush and winter better than any other variety known. Does best on heavy loam, but will do well on all kinds of soil. Berrymen should give this wonderful berry a trial; it is also a dandy for the home garden. We had occasion to watch this berry when it was offered on our market during the past season, and it was always in great demand. In competition with all other varieties it commands the highest price. On account of its good keeping quality it makes an excellent shipper. If you want a large, well-shaped strawberry that will outsell anything on the market, don't overlook this wonder. 100 plants, \$1.00; 500 plants, \$4.50; 1,000 plants, \$7.50. Prepaid.

COLORADO-GROWN HOOD RIVER—This variety has won great favor out west, and just before any of our home-grown berries are ready our market receives a number of cars of Hood River berries from Oregon, and it was through these shipments that the berry became acquainted with our trade. Some of our fruit men saw that the demand was good for these berries and began getting plants direct from different parts of the country. Now, since they have proven to be good yielders of large red berries, we recommend them to fruit and berry men in this and adjoining districts. The Hood River berry produces dark red fruit, very heavily veined, and instead of the meat being of a pinkish white color, it is a dark red. Our stock was secured from the best berry men of Edgewater, Colorado. For large amounts, write for special price. 100 good plants, 75c; weight, 2 pounds.

CAPTAIN JACK—The earliest Strawberry in cultivation, but rather small, and for this reason is not planted for a main crop berry. But where size does not count and something early is wanted the Captain Jack is the kind to plant. The fruit is sweet. Price, postpaid: 100 plants, 85c; 50 plants, 45c. For large amounts get our special price.

SENATOR DUNLAP—A very hardy middle-season variety that produces a heavy yield of large, rich-colored strawberries that command good prices on the market. The plant makes very heavy foliage and is a good keeper through the winter. Price, postpaid: 100 plants, 85c; 50 plants, 45c. For large amounts get our special price.

JUCUNDAS—This is the old standard variety for the market, producing large, solid, rich-colored berries that hold up for shipping. Better than other varieties on account of its heavy bearing qualities it has become a favorite with the Market Gardener. Price, postpaid: 50 plants, 45c; 100 plants, 85c. For large amounts write for special price.

PLANTS AND ROOTS

WE ARE THE BEST EQUIPPED SEED HOUSE IN THE WEST FOR FURNISHING PLANTS.

Our Prices on Plants and Roots Are Not Prepaid.

PLANTS AND ROOTS BY PARCEL POST

We do not recommend sending plants by mail, for all packages that are handled through the mail are given the same treatment and are placed in the heavy mail pouches, tied up and put in hot baggage cars. Of course we pack in damp moss, but this is of little value, as we are not allowed to send packages that are very damp, and therefore cannot wet the roots as much as we would like, so you take the risk of having the roots dry up, but if you desire your order to come through the mail, we will do all in our power to have them reach you in good shape.

PARCEL POST WEIGHTS ON VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

One dozen of vegetable plants packed for mail will weigh about one pound. For each additional dozen add $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; in other words, two dozen would weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. After selecting your plants, figure their weight by the above scale, ask your postmaster how much postage it takes to bring them from Denver to you, and enclose the postage with the order. If, after receiving your order, we should find that you have sent too much money, we will make up the difference in plants or roots. By ordering this way you receive full benefit of the parcel post rates.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
Cabbage, early Winningstadt, Enkhuizen, Jersey Wakefield, ready May 1st.....	\$.10	\$.50	\$ 4.00
Cabbage, late, Hollander, Winningstadt, Red Drumhead, ready in June .....	.10	.40	2.50
Cabbage, late, Danish Ball-Head, Danish Round-head, from Imported Seed, ready in June....	.10	.50	3.00
Cauliflower, early, Snowball and Extra Early Erfurts.....	.15	.75	5.00
Cauliflower, late, Snowball.....	.15	.75	5.00
Tomatoes, Earliana and Beauty, ready May 1st, from seed bed .....	.10	.50	4.00
Tomatoes, June Pink, ready May 1st.....	.15	.55	4.50
Tomatoes, Earliana and Beauty, ready May 15th, transplanted .....	.15	1.00	6.50
Peppers, Ruby King, Chinese Giant and Cayenne, transplanted, ready May 15th .....	.30	1.00	8.00
EGG PLANT—New York Improved, Black Beauty, grown in 3-inch pots, ready June 1st.....	.30	3.50	...
Celery, early, Golden Self-Blanching, ready May 10th.....	.10	.50	4.00
Celery, late, Giant Pascal, ready June 25th.....	.10	.40	3.00
Sweet Potatoes, Yellow Nansemund and Yellow Jersey, ready May 1st .....	.20	2.00	...

For Larger Amounts, Special Price.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—The roots we offer are fresh stock grown from our best strains of Imported Seeds. We offer both one-year and two-year old roots, but for good quick results we recommend the two-year old strong, vigorous roots. The prices on asparagus roots are postpaid. The two best varieties grown in our section are the Palmeto and the Argenteuil; both produce green shoots that are tender from tips to base. We can furnish good, strong plants of the following: Giant Argenteuil, Palmeto, Conover's Colossal, Mammoth White. Good one-year old roots, 1 doz. 25c, postpaid; 100 for \$1.35 postpaid; 1,000 for \$6.00 prepaid by express. Good two-year old roots, 1 doz. 30c postpaid; 100 for \$1.40 postpaid; 1,000 for \$8.00 prepaid by express.

RHUBARB (Pie Plant)—No garden is complete without this old standard. It is easy to start and improves each year. Although we list many varieties we recommend the Strawberry, Giant Red, Large Victoria. We have only two-year old roots that will do well on any soil. We can supply Strawberry, Giant Red, Large Victoria, Early Linnaeus, Australian Crimson, Winter. Doz., 50c postpaid; 100 for \$3.75 postpaid; 1,000 too large for Parcel Post. WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE.

HORSE RADISH—Cut 4 to 6 inches long, and each root contains one good crown. This is one of the handiest vegetables for the garden or farm and can be planted in wet or soggy places where other plants do not do good. It gives results the first year. The larger roots can be taken up and stored for winter use. If grown for the market you will find it very profitable. 1 doz. roots postpaid, 20c; 100 roots postpaid, \$1.00. For larger amounts get our special price.

ARTICHOKEs (Jerusalem)—The culture of the artichoke is similar to the potato, hence the name: "Potato Artichokes." For description see page 28. Price: 1 lb. postpaid, 15c; 10 lbs. postpaid, 60c. For larger amounts get our close prices.

MINT ROOTS—The true old-fashioned mint for seasoning, easy to grow and gives results the first season. salads it is superior to the onion: it does not pro. Doz., 15c; Clump of roots, 30c postpaid.

CHIVES (Schnittlauch)—Although of the vegetable family it can also be used as a border plant for the flower garden producing masses of small, pink flowers. For flavoring soups, cottage cheese and duce a root. When using for a flavoring the tall slender leaves or tops are clipped close to the ground and chopped up fine, the same as parsley. After cutting the tops sprout again for future use; eight or ten cuttings may be obtained in one season. Per bunch, 25c prepaid.

SAGE—One year clumps. Each, 20c. Weight, one clump, 1 lb.

TARRAGON—Highly recommended for Tarragon Vinegar. Each, 10c. Weight, one clump, 1 lb.

ASTER PLANTS—Our Aster Plants will be ready about April and May and can be packed and sent Parcel Post so as to arrive fresh and ready to set out. The flowers are very bright and showy in the garden, and elegantly borne on long stems most convenient for vase decorations. In form the flowers are somewhat chrysanthemum-like. Asters grow freely in any ordinary garden soil, and in order to secure size, brilliancy and numerous blooms, plenty of ordinary, well-rotted manure may be added to the bed. Plenty of water may be given when they are in the bud and going through a hot spell. Price: 1 doz., 35c prepaid; 5 doz., \$1.50 prepaid.

PANSY PLANTS—Are true perennials and if covered throughout the coldest days of winter will start early in the spring to make a bush. They have become increasingly popular in recent years on account of their being so hardy, free flowering, and inexpensive. Their habit is exceedingly neat and the many odd and beautiful colors include numerous very delicate as well as rich tints. They are very useful for bedding and borders and give continuous succession of bloom from early spring to autumn. The plants offered by us are grown from our Gold Seal mixture and produce larger flowers than any variety grown. But remember: the pansy cannot and will not live up to expectations unless placed on strong ground that has been heavily fertilized with well rotted barnyard manure, and in most cases does best in a shady location. Always remember that pansies must have plenty of water. 1 doz. plants ready to bloom, 40c prepaid; 5 doz., \$1.75 prepaid; young plants, mixed colors, per 100, \$2.50 not prepaid.

SWEET PEAS

We offer, as given below, many varieties of Sweet Peas, which are grown for us by the very best and most careful sweet pea growers in the country. Therefore, our seed produces the highest grade and finest flowers.

CULTURE

A deep, rich, moist soil is best suited to cultivate Sweet Peas, hence a trench should be dug one foot deep and filled with the very best loam mixed with bone-meal or well rotted stable manure.

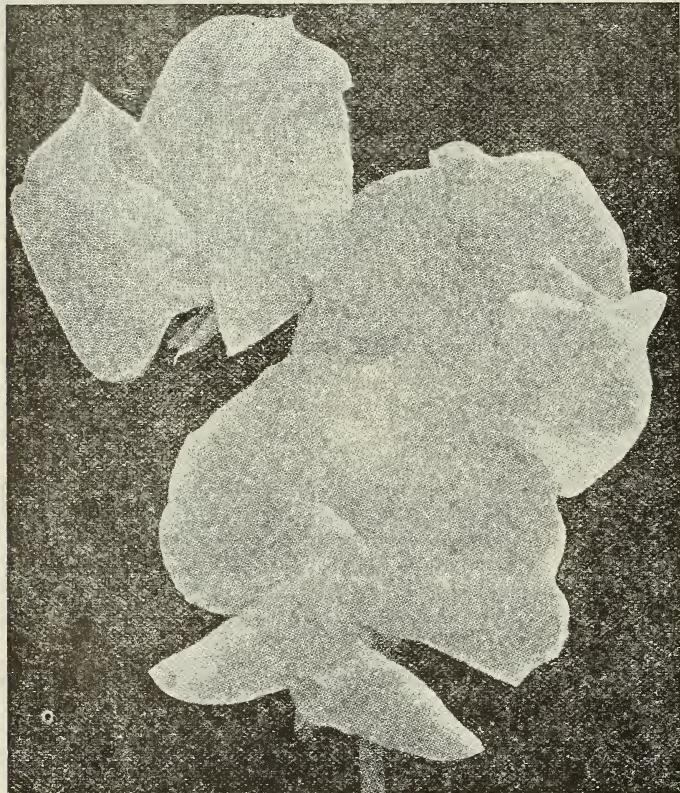
The vines are usually grown in double rows, with a wide trellis or a row of brush between. For each double row, make the drills about 6 inches deep and 9 or 10 inches apart.

Sow plentifully, covering about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and by degrees as the vines grow up, fill the trenches with soil. Spring sowings should be made just as early as the ground can be prepared.

Sweet Peas should not be grown on the same soil year after year. If the location cannot be changed, the soil, to the depth and width of a foot or more, should be removed and replaced with soil from another part of the garden or grounds.

If the ground is not in good, rich condition, The Wizard is the best fertilizer.

In the growing of Sweet Peas use plenty of water.



King White Spencer.

TRUE SPENCER SWEET PEAS (Orchid Varieties)—

Many people believe that the SPENCERS are nothing more than large flowering varieties graded and selected from the common strains of Sweet Peas. But this is not true for Spencer Sweet Peas are of a different and grander type; the color, curves, aroma and gigantic size attained through Spencer Strains could never be found in the common grades. You will note from description that we have selected only the very best types of separate colors, those that we know will give satisfaction. Our mixed Spencers contain all the Standard Varieties including our selection of straight colors.

VERMILLION BRILLIANT (Spencer)—The most brilliant Scarlet Spencer yet produced. The ground flowers stand out boldly on stout stems and their fluted standards make beautiful backgrounds for the wavy wings. The gigantic blooms are often found four to the stem. Starting to bloom early in the season it continues to produce an abundance of blooms throughout the entire season. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

MARIE CORELLI (Spencer)—Has become very popular both with the fanciers and those who grow for the market on account of its being almost a sure producer of four large Rose Crimson blooms to the stem. The whole effect is that of a brilliant crimson, the standard is large, round and wavy while the wings are full and remain upright instead of drooping. It is one of the best keepers, after being cut it has been known to hold its shape longer than any other variety. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

CULTURE

ELFRIDA PEARSON (Spencer)—The flowers of this strain are the largest produced by any variety grown, being bold and full of lasting quality when cut. The blooms which are mostly in fours are boldly disposed on long strong stems. Its color is a lovely pink, the buds and flowers being tinted with salmon pink. We feel safe in saying that this variety of Spencer is beyond a doubt the leader of its class for bunching. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

KING EDWARD (Spencer) Red—Undoubtedly the largest and best scarlet Sweet Pea to date. Each spike bears from three to four enormous flowers with $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2-in. standard, while the wings average $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Wings carmine-scarlet, reverse side rosy carmine. The very beautiful blossoms are carried on long, stiff stems. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

OTHELLO SPENCER—The stems are thick and carry three and four extra large deep rich maroon flowers of even size. The vines are heavy and short jointed and produce an abundance of blooms throughout the entire season. Othello is the favorite of the dark shades of Spencers and shows up well in the bouquet. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

MRS. ROUTZAHN (Spencer)—A large flowering sort with thoroughly crimped and wavy leaves. The large blooms are of a buff or apricot ground flushed with a delicate pink deepening toward the edges. It is not a widely known sort, being discovered only two years ago, but is fast coming to the front, and a row of straight color Spencers would not be complete without this highly colored heavy bearing sort. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

HELEN LEWIS (Spencer)—One of the cleanest cut Spencer Sweet Peas ever introduced. Its color is of a rich crimson orange and the large wings roll and show the wavy fluted effect of its high breeding. The blooms are extra large and numerous, nearly always "fours" on strong stems, a good sort for bunching on account of its abundant yield of blossoms. It is considered a favorite whenever tried. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

MARGARET ATLEE (Spencer)—This magnificent specimen of Spencer type produces the most perfect shaped flowers of the delicate shades of cream and pink; the flowers are all on long, strong stems and of rich, glowing pink on cream ground showing traces of salmon in the standard, and often measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the standard, very wavy and almost always producing "fours" on long, stout stems. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES (Spencer)—Waved Spencer type, very large, bluish purple, with margins of lilac. Price: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

KING WHITE SPENCER (Selected)—The most beautiful of all white sorts, and growers who like a good large white for the garden could not select another the equal to this, for whenever tried the results are always more than pleasing. The lovely flowers are uniform in size, of pure snowy white color, in clusters of threes and fours (more often fours) and of gigantic size. For the best white Sweet Pea of Spencer type we recommend KING WHITE SPENCER. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

ASTA OHN (Spencer) Lavender—The finest lavender Spencer Sweet Pea; comes remarkably true to type and producing elegant flowers in great profusion. Price: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

PRIMROSE SPENCER—The most distinct Primrose color Sweet Pea under cultivation, and being of the Spencer type, its flowers are large and very often you find four blooms borne on long stout stems. The vines are strong and bear an abundance of flowers throughout the entire season. The best of the Spencer varieties both in color and size. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

WEDGEWOOD—The long sought for color in Sweet Peas, of unique shade of lovely light blue and completely eclipses all other varieties. Very fluffy, long stems and often four blooms on each. One of our best Spencer types. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

FLORENCE MORSE (Spencer)—This beautiful blush colored Spencer is a favorite among our most severe critics, for its vines are almost a solid mass of blooms from the beginning until the end of the season. The flowers are fairly large and the stems are long and stout, making it a favorite where the bouquet is wanted. No other could give the pleasing effect where a delicate shade is desired. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

GOLD SEAL (Spencer) White Spencer—A superior strain of the very finest Spencer, having long stems, beautiful large flowers of pure white. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

JOHN INGMAN (Spencer) Rose Carmine—Very large flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

MARHTA WASHINGTON (Spencer)—A very distinct type in a class of its own owing to change in color as the season advances, for when the first blooms commence to show the edges are heavily spotted or peccoted with a deep rose and as the flowers get older the wings become heavily flushed and covered with a deep rose color. The blooms are large and beautifully waved making it a first choice among fanciers. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

SPENCER MIXED—The distinguished characteristics of the new Spencer Sweet Peas are the splendid form and gigantic flowers, which are waved and fluted, which often measure two inches across. The stems are very long and strong and often bear four blossoms, which remain in bloom much longer than other sweet peas. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

"Great Four" Spencer Collection, 25c--

Asta Ohn—Best large lavender.

Martha Washington—Giant rose pink.

King Edward Spencer—Giant crimson.

White Spencer—Giant white.

Standard Varieties Sweet Peas

Prices on Sweet Peas, except where stated—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 90c. Postpaid.

DOROTHY ECKFORD—One of the best of all white sorts.

BLANCHE BURPEE—Very large, white.

SHASTA—New giant flowered, white.

HON. MRS. KENYON—The best yellow to date.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Light Primrose.

COQUETTE—Primrose yellow shaded lavender.

KATHERINE TRACY—Brilliant pink.

PRIMA DONNA—Pure pink, large flower.

APPLE BLOSSOM—Crimson pink.

PRINCE OF WALES—Rose crimson.

LOVELY—Soft shell pink.

GLADYS UNWIN—Light pink, large flowers.

BLANCHE FERRY—Pink and white, extra early.

MISS WILLMOTT—New rich orange pink shaded rose.

GORGEOUS—Salmon orange, wings softer and deeper.

LADY GRISSEL HAMILTON—Best lavender, giant flowered.

MRS. WALTER WRIGHT—Rose purple.

MAID OR HONOR—White edged lavender.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND—Large violet and indigo.

BLACK KNIGHT—Deep maroon.

SHAZADA—Rich dark maroon.



Standard Sweet Peas.

COCINEA—Cherry or pure cerise.

KING EDWARD—Bright red, large flowers.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA—New scarlet, giant size.

SALOPIAN—One of the best dark bright reds.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES—Purplish mauve.

NAVY BLUE—Deep violet blue.

LORD NELSON—Brilliant blue.

MRS. GEO. HIGGINSON—A delicate blue with practically no tint of mauve. Especially valuable for florists.

AMERICA—The brightest blood red, striped white.

AURORA—White flaked with orange salmon.

MRS. JOE CHAMBERLAIN—Rose striped on white.

HELEN PEIRCE—New blue with dark grain markings.

SENATOR—Purplish blue, striped white.

STELLA MORSE—Apricot shade.

ROMOLO PIAZZANI—True violet blue.

LOTTIE ECKFORD—Silvery white edged lavender.

FLORA NORTON—A very rich lavender.

JENNIE GORDON—Beautiful rose pink.

MIXED SWEET PEAS

STANDARD VARIETIES

GOLD SEAL MIXTURE—This is not an ordinary mixture of seed, but is of the finest existing varieties. The colors are well proportioned. This is without doubt the very finest mixture that can be made. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

STRIPED VARIETIES MIXED—A beautiful mixture made up exclusively of striped, mottled and flaked varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

SOLID COLOR MIXTURE—This mixture consists of the most beautiful varieties of solid colors for many of our patrons do not care for the striped or variegated varieties, but prefer a mixture containing such colors as red, scarlet, violet, blue, purple, white, pink, lavender, maroon, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS—A hardy, perennial climber, growing 10 feet high. Flowers resembling Sweet Peas, but are borne on racemes with eight to ten flowers to the stem. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

PRICES OF FLOWER SEEDS ARE POSTPAID.

ACROLINIUM, MIXED

A hard half annual, producing white or rose colored double daisy-like flowers. These are Immortelles so desirable for wreathes and winter bouquets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

ADONIS FLOS

A handsome hardy annual; grows one foot high; foliage dark green, flowers blood red; grows readily in shaded places. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

AGERATUM

Though ordinarily used in bedding and borders, in contrast with such plants as geraniums, perillas, etc., the rose white and blue sorts are exceedingly attractive when mingled with Alyssum, Candytuft, etc. They grow well almost anywhere. The dwarf blue sorts make fine borders. Sow under glass early in the season, or later outdoors in a mellow seed-bed. Seeds sown in August will produce good plants for winter flowering.

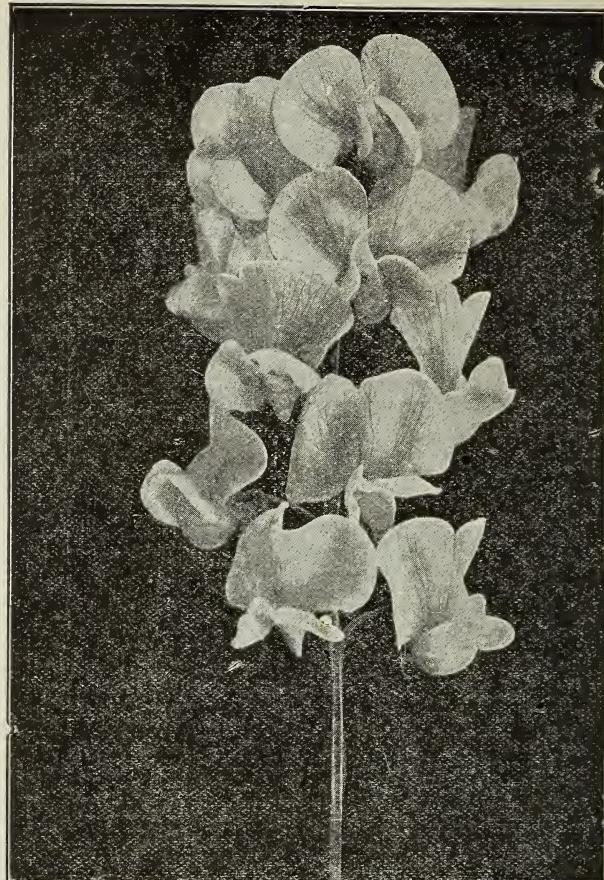
MEXICANUM—Dwarf blue, 9 inches, fine for edgings. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

MIXED—All annual varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

AGROSTEMMA

COELI-ROSA (Rose of Heaven)—A hardy, free flowering annual, flowers single, bright rose color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

CORONARIA (Rose Campion)—Blooms freely for a short time; crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.



Everlasting Sweet Peas.

ALYSSUM

These are without doubt one of the easiest flowers grown. For borders, baskets, pots, rockwork and for cutting. In borders, sow thickly, so as to form masses, early in spring or even the previous autumn. For winter bloom, sow late in August, and thin the seedlings to about a dozen for a good-sized basket. Cut back after the first flowers fade and others will come.

ALYSSUM, SWEET—Grows with innumerable clusters of small white flowers of a delicate fragrance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

LITTLE GEM (Carnation of Snow)—Plant grows about six inches high and is covered with a compact mass of beautiful white flowers, used mostly for borders. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

MARITIMUM (Sweet Alyssum)—Fragrant white flowers all summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

MARITIMUM (Compactum, Little Gem)—Grows erect, six inches; fragrant. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

MARITIMUM—SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Gold Dust)—Single plant covers a square foot in a year and produces hundreds of yellow flower-heads. Grayish foliage, one foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

AMARANTHUS

Annual used for tall borders where foliage effects are desired. Leaves and stems are different shades of red, blended with green.

TRICOLOR (Joseph's Coat)—Leaves of red, yellow and green, especially brilliant. Tall border plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

CAUDATUS (Love Lies Bleeding)—Of drooping habit. flowers blood red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

ASTERS

ASTER—The asters are now amongst the most interesting, beautiful and satisfactory of flowers; late years have added charming new colors and gigantic size to the kinds now being grown in this country. They thrive and flower throughout the entire summer and there is hardly a prettier sight than a bed of asters in full bloom. They will do well in a partly shaded position where their blossoms last longer and attain a deeper tint than in full sunshine. The aster is of easy culture and when started from seed should be sown in March or April in the hot bed, greenhouse, or in boxes, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant to the open 18 inches apart each way. For Aster Plants see page 71.

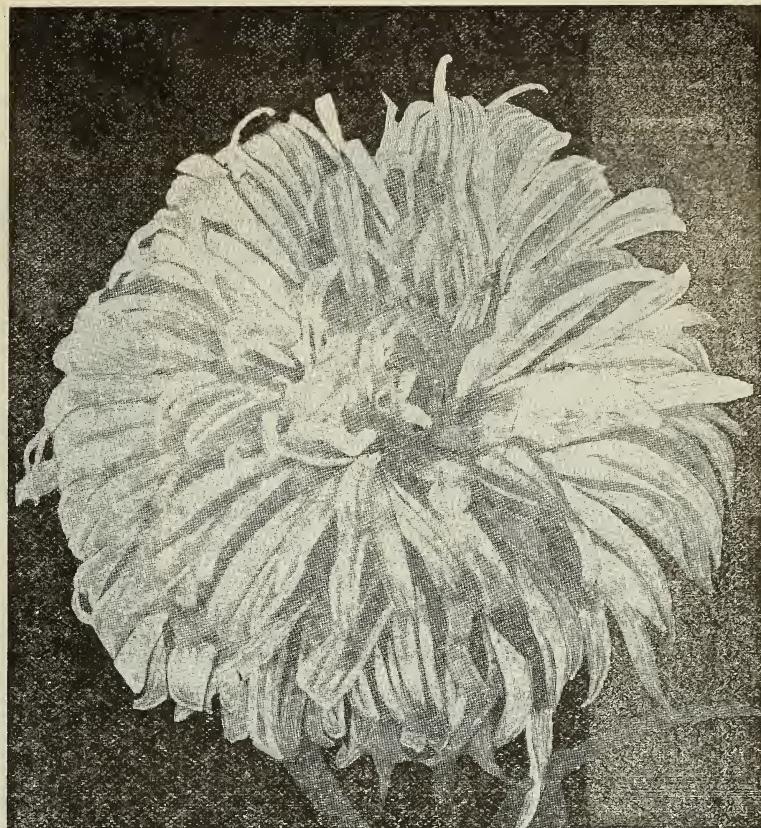
CREGO GIANT ASTERS—This class of

Asters is so unique that we feel it should have a section all to itself. Of free, sturdy growth, attaining a height of 2 to 2½ ft. The foliage a glossy green, the branches bearing literally in masses the most graceful fluffy flowers rarely less than four inches across, as beautiful as the most exquisite Chrysanthemum, keeping in good condition longer than any other Aster of this type. Blooms August to late frosts. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

CREGO GIANT—

Shell pink	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c
Blue	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c
Purple	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c
Lavender	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c
Rose	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c
Crimson	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c
White	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c

In the above named Crego Giant we feel sure that we have listed only those of the finest types, and feel sure that satisfaction will be given in each variety. We offer any three of the above for 25c.



Crego Giant Aster.

Aster Chrysanthemum--Flowered

The Aster is of easy culture and very popular. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely in September and October. For July and August flowers, sow in March or April in cold-frame, hot-beds or in pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seeds about half an inch deep with rich, light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared bed.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM—Flowered—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

TRUFFANT'S PAEONY PERFECTION—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

COMET, Half Dwarf—Petals wavy reflexed, curled and twisted; form flowers of extraordinary size and beauty.

Snow White—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

Comet, Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 85c; oz., \$3.00.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—The best early Aster, of graceful spreading habit. Height, 1½ feet.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—

White	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.25
Pink	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., 1.25
Dark Blue	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 4c; oz., 1.25
Violet	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., 1.25
Mixed	Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., 1.25

HOHENZOLLERN—Valuable for cutting—

Rose—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., 2.50

Azure-Blue—

One-half dwarf.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., 2.50

Hohenzollern Giant, New

We have obtained from the best aster specialist in Europe a strain of the largest and finest asters in mixed and separate colors. Sold in packages only—

Pkt.

Giant Hohenzollern—White	15c
Giant Hohenzollern—Rose	15c
Giant Hohenzollern—Crimson	15c
Giant Hohenzollern—Dark blue	15c
Giant Hohenzollern—Light blue	15c
Giant Hohenzollern—Mixed	15c

ANTHIRRHINUM—(See Snap Dragon.)

AQUEILEGIA—(See Columbine.)

BABY'S BREATH—(See Gypsophela.)

BALSAM (Lady's Slipper)

The colors range from white to dark purple, sometimes spotted or striped. The seed should be started indoors and after frosts plant in the open 12 inches each way. Double mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Dwarf Mixed—Stalks 1 foot high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Double Camellia—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

BALSAM APPLE OR PEAR

Very curious, rapid and dense climber, with ornamental foliage and golden yellow fruits, which open when ripe, showing the seeds and blood red interior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

BELLIS—(See Daisy.)

BRACHYCOME—(See Swan River Daisy.)

BALLOON VINE

This half hardy annual grows 10 feet high, leaves very pretty, having white flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

BROWALIA, ELATA COERULEA

A favorite profuse blooming, bedding plant, covered with beautiful flowers during the summer and autumn, of blue with white center; grows freely in any rich soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

CALENDULA

Hardy annuals about a foot high. The seed may be sown in the open ground in spring, and the plants will bloom early in summer, and continue until late in autumn. The flowers exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deep orange, are produced in great profusion and are strongly effective in beds, borders or backgrounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Mixed, All Sorts—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

COLUMBINE

Exceedingly showy, early flowering, hardy plants, growing about one to three feet high; do best in shady, moist places.

VULGARIS, Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE—One of the most beautiful of our native flowers. Sepals deep blue, petals white. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

CALLIOPSIS



Calliopsis.

This annual is another of the garden's great forces in yellow, strengthened with rich red-maroon and browns. Sow in the open ground in spring, and in thinning or transplanting, give the plants plenty of room to spread. Fine for cutting.

DRUMMONDII (Golden Wave)—Gold and brown; one foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

MIXED ANNUAL SORTS—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)

These fine old plants are rich in color, profuse in bloom, and of easy culture. For outdoor effects, when planted in quantity, they are glorious. Start seed of annuals in house, transplant to open in May. Sow biennials in fall, transplant to cold frames as soon as possible. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., 40c.



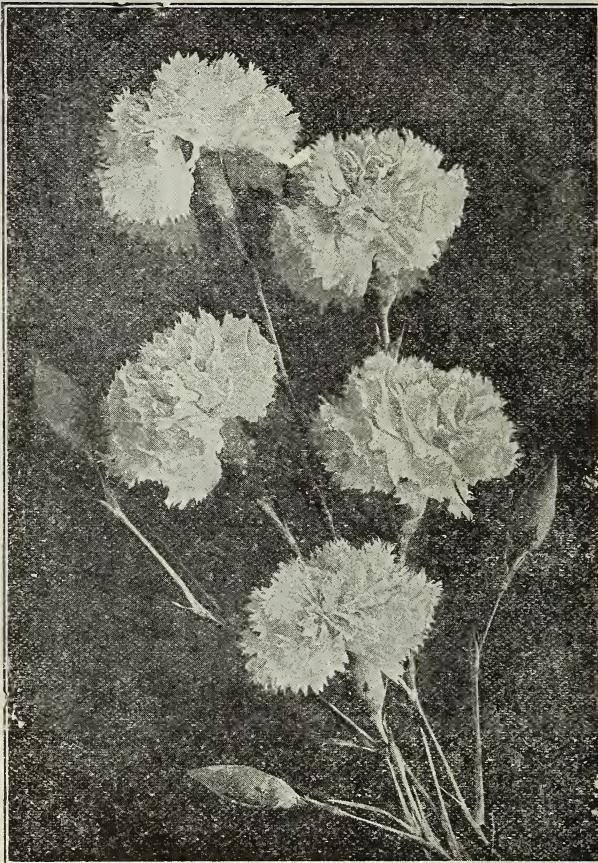
Campanula (Canterbury Bells).

CANARY BIRD VINE

A beautiful rapid climber. The charming little blossoms resemble a flying canary bird. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

CARNATION

This is one of the most popular flowers, especially among the florists, being grown in large quantities, out of doors in summer and under glass in winter. It is a very interesting as well as profitable plant to grow.



Carnation—Marguerite.

MARGUERITE CARNATION—Are an extra vigorous race, especially adapted for outdoor culture. They are very neat in habit, and remarkable for their rich profusion of flowers, produced in five months from sowing. For masses of bloom, few plants are finer; they are also very suitable for pots. Grown as annuals from seed sown every spring, they are most satisfactory.

MARGUERITE DOUBLE MIXED— $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

PERPETUAL CARNATIONS—This race has large, elegantly formed flowers, continually a bloom upon closely branched, symmetrical plants, often called, from their habit, "Tree Carnations."

CHABAUD PERPETUAL DOUBLE—Mixed, yellow, red, white, etc., $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; blooms in six months. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$3.00.

GRENADINE DOUBLE—Brilliant scarlet, 2 feet, mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.50.

CARNATION—Finest mixed Picotee. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$3.00.

CENTAUREA

(Corn Flower.)

The popular Corn Flower is also known as "Blue Bottle," "Ragged Sailor," "Kaiserblume," and sometimes as "Bachelor's Button." These are bright-flowered plants of the hardiest nature and simplest culture, yet among the most attractive and graceful of all old-fashioned flowers.

CYANUS (Corn Flower, Blue)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

CYANUS MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

CANDYTUFT

The Candytuft are one of our best flowers for edgings, bedding, massing or rockeries, and for cutting. Several of the varieties are fragrant and all are profuse in bloom. Sow outdoors in April and thin well when the plants grow about an inch. Sow again in a month and late in July for fall flowers. Give rich soil and water freely.

AMARA—White, 1 foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

CORONARIA, EMPRESS—White, 1 foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

CORONARIA, LITTLE PRINCE—Very large heads of pure white flowers. Fine for borders and pots, 6 inches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

UMBELLATA—Dwarf Hybrids. Mixed colors, 6 inches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

CANNAS OR INDIAN SHOT

Stately plant, foliage of elegant growth, being ornamental, much employed for groups and masses. Fancy mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

COSMOS

A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage-setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses or a long background border against evergreens or fences. Seed should be planted in early spring.

EXTRA EARLY FLOWERING, MIXED—Earliest of all. This new strain will produce flowers in July from seed sown in the open ground in May. Grows 4 feet tall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

MAMMOTH PERFECTION, MIXED—Seed should be started in house. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

COCKSCOMB (*Celosia Cristata*)

A very ornamental plant. The bright red and crimson varieties are most effective, both in gardens and in winter bouquets, for which they are cut before fully ripe and dried in the house. The dwarf varieties make novel and attractive borders; the tall ones form striking groups. Transplanting into rich soil about the time the combs begin to form makes the flower heads much larger. They are bright from mid-summer until frost.

MIXED—Extra large combs. Per pkt., 10c; per oz., 50c.

COCKSCOMB—Dwarf mixed. Per pkt., 10c; per oz., 65c.

CELOSIA PLUMOSA

Beautiful foliage plants, blooming in late summer and autumn and producing large, showy plumes, curled and curved, much resembling ostrich feathers.

OSTRICH FEATHER—Crimson. Per pkt., 10c; per oz., 65c.

CLARKIA

A very pretty hardy annual; blooms very freely and has flowers of various bright colors; a bed of them in full bloom making a beautiful sight. They are useful, too, for hanging baskets, for vases and as edging plants. Sow outdoors in early spring and grow in partial shade. They bloom through mid-summer to late autumn. Average height, 1½ feet.

DOUBLE MIXED—Per pkt., 5c; per oz., 50c.

COLLINSIA

FREE-FLOWERING ANNUALS—If sown in autumn, will stand the winter and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

CONVOLVULUS—(See Morning Glory.)

CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*)

A tender annual climber with finely cut leaves and small, star-shaped. This type is scarlet-flowered; 10 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(See Campanula)

CALIFORNIA POPPY

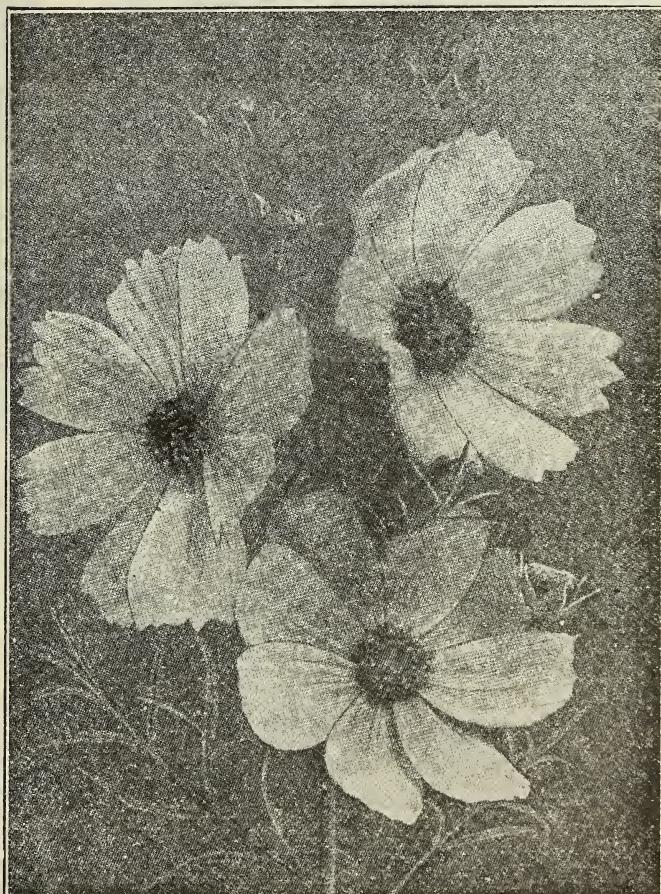
(See Eschscholtzia)

CASTOR BEANS (Ricinus)

Ricinus gives to the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects. Grown as a specimen, it makes a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves. A dozen plants in a large bed show a glorious mound of glistening colors; planted thickly, it soon forms a handsome screen or hedge; the lower-growing, dark-leaved sorts are beautiful for dotting here and there among cannas, scarlet pelargoniums, etc. Tall varieties grow from 8 to 10 feet high, with leaves several feet across and beautifully lobed. Half hardy annuals. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

COBEA SCANDENS (Cathedral Bells)

One of the handsomest, rapid growing climbers; grows 20 to 30 feet in a season. Flowers are bell-shaped. The vine is always clear of insects. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.



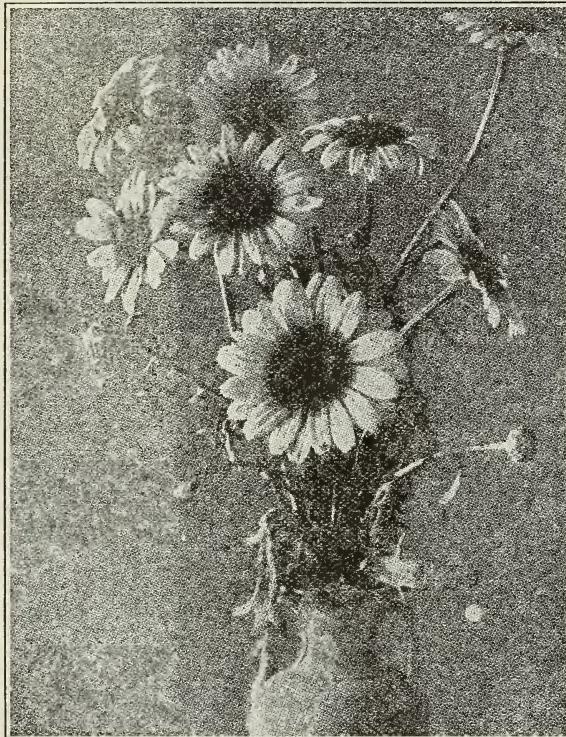
Cosmos.

KERBERT—Fine scarlet flower; blooms late. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

MIXED CYPRESS VINE—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Do not confuse these annuals with the winter-flowering sorts of the florists. They bloom profusely from early summer until frost, and when grown in large beds or masses, their bright colors make a splendid show. The plants can be brought into bloom early by sowing the seeds in frames or window-boxes and afterwards transplanting to the gardens, or seed may be sown where the plants are to flower, if the seedlings are thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart. All are fine for cut flowers. Average height 1 to 1½ feet



Chrysanthemum.

CORONARIUM—Double mixed. Per pkt., 5c; per oz., 25c.
FRUTESCENS (*Paris* Daisy or Marguerite)—Beautiful for cutting and pot culture; long-stemmed, single white flowers with golden centers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

CORNFLOWER (See *Centaurea*)

DAISY (*BELLIS*)

The Poet's Favorite, very popular flower. If planted in the open, sow in May. May be sown in February or March in shallow boxes of light, rich soil, covering the seeds to about three times their thickness, and pressing soil firmly over them. Keep in a warm window or hot-bed or greenhouse. When well out of the seed-leaf transplant to new boxes and set out in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Or sow in beds outside in August or September; protect with straw or litter over winter and transplant to their permanent position in spring.

SNOWBALL—White, double. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.25.
LONGFELLOW—Dark rose, double. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.25.

DOUBLE RED—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.25.

DOUBLE—Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.25.

DAISY, SWAN RIVER (*Brachycome*)—For edging; should be started in hot-beds; grows 1 foot high; flower purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

DAISY, SHASTA—Grows 3 feet high, flowers very large, white single flowers on long stems. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.25.

DEVIL IN A BUSH—(See *Nigella*.)

DIANTHUS—(See *Pinks*.)

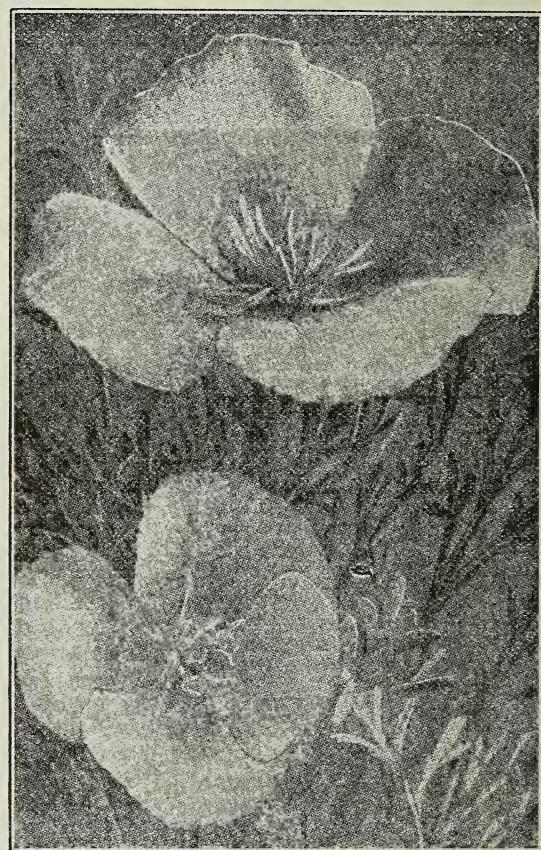
DIGITALIS—(See *Fox Glove*.)

DOLICHOS—(See *Hyacinth Bean*.)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(CALIFORNIA POPPY)

The state flower of California. An annual, very bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow, orange, etc. The plants average about a foot in height, with silvery foliage, and produce their large, poppy-like flowers from early spring until frost. They are most effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast, thinly, and lightly raked in. These sowings may be made early in spring or late in autumn for earlier germination, blooming the next spring. Useful as a pot plant and for cut flowers.



California Poppy

CROCEA DOUBLE ORANGE—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.
BURBANK CRIMSON FLOWERING—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.
CALIFORNICA—Rich yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
CALIFORNICA—Rose-cardinal, carmine-rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.
MARITIMA (Golden West.)—A superb variety with very large flowers of deep yellow; 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.
CALIFORNICA ALBA—Large flowers of pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.
MANDARIN—Bright orange shaded crimson. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.
MIXED—All varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

FEVER FEW (Matricaria)

Pretty and neat. Small, double, white flower, being hardy, annual, growing 2 feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (*MYOSOTIS*)

These dainty little flowers love cool, moist soils and, like pansies, bloom most freely in fall and early spring. They make beautiful close borders, or edgings, and will bloom nicely in winter in a cool room or cold frame. They establish themselves by self-feeding. Sow in spring in a warm, sunny border. Most varieties bloom freely the first season and profusely the second. Average height, 6 inches.

MYOSOTIS, DWARF, MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

MYOSOTIS, TALL, MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

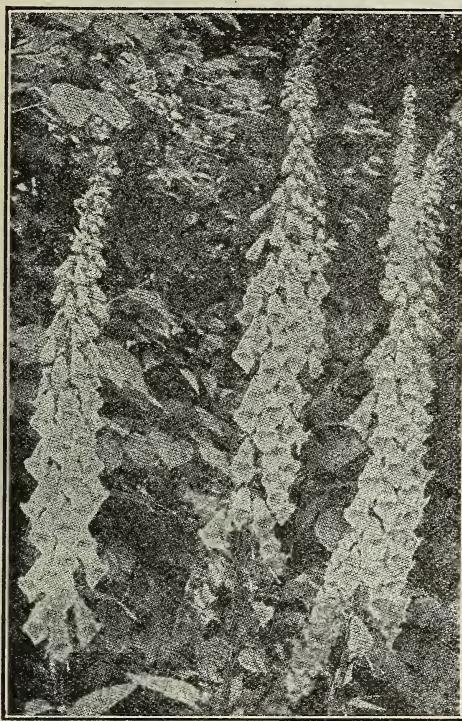
FOUR O'CLOCK (MARVEL OF PERU)

Plants are large and require plenty of space. Flowers sweet scented, funnel-shaped, being white, red, yellow or striped. Open about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

FOX GLOVE (DIGITALIS)

The tall, flower-like spikes of the Foxgloves, often 2 to 3 feet long, are particularly handsome when grown among shrubbery, or in bold masses. Used as a background for lower plants they are very fine. Seed may be sown outdoors in spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow, or preferably to a cold-frame, where they make extra strong plants that will flower in magnificent spikes the next season. They are most satisfactory when treated as biennials, sowing the seed every year in rich, deep soil and partial shade. When the center spike begins to fade, it should be cut out and the side shoots will grow more vigorously.

PURPURA, MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Fox Glove

GAILLARDIA

Showy and free bloomer, flowering profusely all summer. If sown in early spring, will bloom the same season.

GRANDIFLORA, MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

GERANIUM

The most popular of bedding plants and for pot culture. The blooms are very brilliant and leaves are beautifully marked. Mixed, consisting of double and single colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.25.

GYPSOPHILA

Small fragrant flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more of light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown will be found indispensable. In bloom through the summer from the 1st of July till frost. Although not belonging to the immortelle class, the flowers dry freely and are very desirable for winter bouquets. Height, 1 foot.

ELEGANS, ANGEL'S BREATH—Delicate Pintk. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

PANICULATA, BABY'S BREATH—Pure white perennial, everlasting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

HELIOTROPE

These well-known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. Should have light, rich soil.

PURPLE—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

FINEST MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

HOLLYHOCKS

These stately, old-fashioned perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges, shrubbery, etc., and, in their turn form very fine background for plants of lower growth. Their color variety is wonderful, ranging from pure white through almost every conceivable shade of yellow, red and rose to ashen gray and almost black. Although Hollyhocks are very permanent and hardy for the first winter, it is advisable to sow seed every year, as the flowers on young, vigorous plants are much finer than on old ones. Sowings should be made in April or May, and not later than June, to flower the next year. In final transplanting, give each seedling a foot or more space each way for development. Average height, 4 feet

MIXED DOUBLE—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

MIXED SINGLE—Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c.

HONEY SUCKLE (French)

This species of Honey Suckle is not a climber, grows about 3 feet high; the flowers are very sweet; blooms bright rose, white and red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

HUMULUS (Japanese Hop)

Splendid climber. Has handsome foliage, which resembles that of the common Hop Vine. Never suffers from heat or attack of insects; easiest culture.

JAPONICUS—Has bright green foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos)

Rapid growing and free flowering, hardy annual Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

ICE PLANT

Dwarf plant, covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice.

WHITE—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

TRICOLOR—For edging. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

KOCHIA (Silver Cypress)

A splendid ornamental annual; grows 2½ feet high, leaves slender, of cypress-like appearance, during summer, changing their light green foliage to carmine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

LANTANA

A rapid growing plant. The flowers borne in Verbena-like heads, embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

LARKSPUR (DELPHINIUM)

In variety and beauty of its blue tints, which are as numerous as they are charming, no other plant can equal the Larkspur. The brilliant flowers are strongly effective in beds or masses, in borders, shrubberies, or in combination with white lilies. Ordinarily the tall sorts are planted among the shrubbery, or as a background for dwarfs, which are favorites for bedding.

DOUBLE DWARF, MIXED—Beautiful spikes of double flowers in many shades. Hardy annual, 1 foot high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

TALL, DOUBLE MIXED—Flowers double, borne on spikes about 15 inches long. Colors rose, white and shades of blue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR (Mixed)—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

LOBELIA (Erinus Gracilis)

Charming little plants that bloom very quickly from seed and continue gay with flowers all through the season. For beds, edgings, baskets and pots, there is nothing prettier. Sow outdoors in early spring where the plants are to grow, and thin moderately, or transplant several inches apart in rich, open soil.

ROYAL PURPLE—Deep blue, with a distinct white eye. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

MIXED (Gracilis)—Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c.

LOVE IN A MIST—(See Nigella.)

LEUCANTHEMUM (Shasta Daisy).

MIGNONETTE

This popular, quick-growing annual bears sweet, modest flowers. Seed can be sown at almost any time in the spring. Large flowerings.

RESEDA ODORATA GRANDIFLORA—Sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

MACHET, GOLDEN GIANT—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

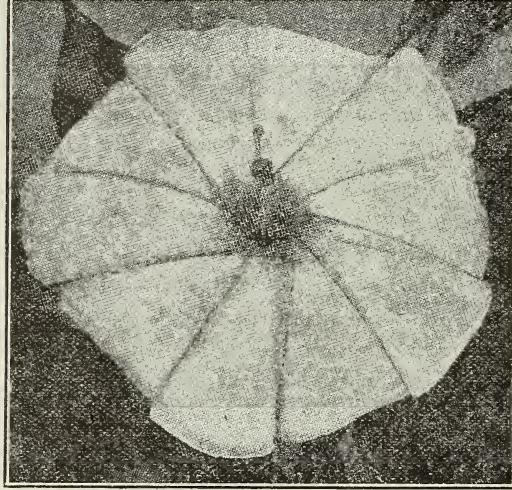
MIMOSA PUDICA—(See Sensitive Plant.)

MIMULUS

Showy, profuse flowering plants. Bloom the first year from seed if sown early.

TIGRINUS (Monkey Flower)—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

MOSCHATUS (Musk Plant)—Fine for hanging baskets. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.



Moon Flower

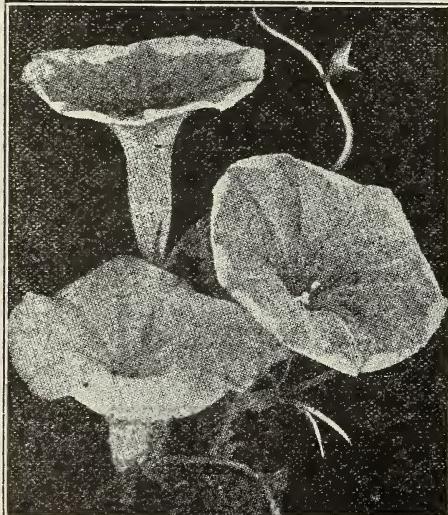
MOON FLOWER

A beautiful summer climber, grows 20 to 40 feet high; makes a nice shade for porches and bears a profusion of large, trumpet-shaped snow-white flowers; richly scented. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

MORNING GLORY

(CONVOLVULUS TALL)

One of the most popular climbers of very rapid growth, soon covering a fence with its abundant foliage. Flowers bell-shaped, of many bright colors. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.



Morning Glory

MIDEOLA—(See Smilax)

MYOSOTIS—(See Forget-Me-Not)

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY—The leaves are mostly plain green, but some are oddly blotched white or yellow. Bears hundreds of flowers varying from pure white to carmine, through blues and purple of every shade to almost black. Vines vigorous, growing to a height of 10 to 12 feet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

FINEST DWARF MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
MOURNING BRIDE (Scabiosa)

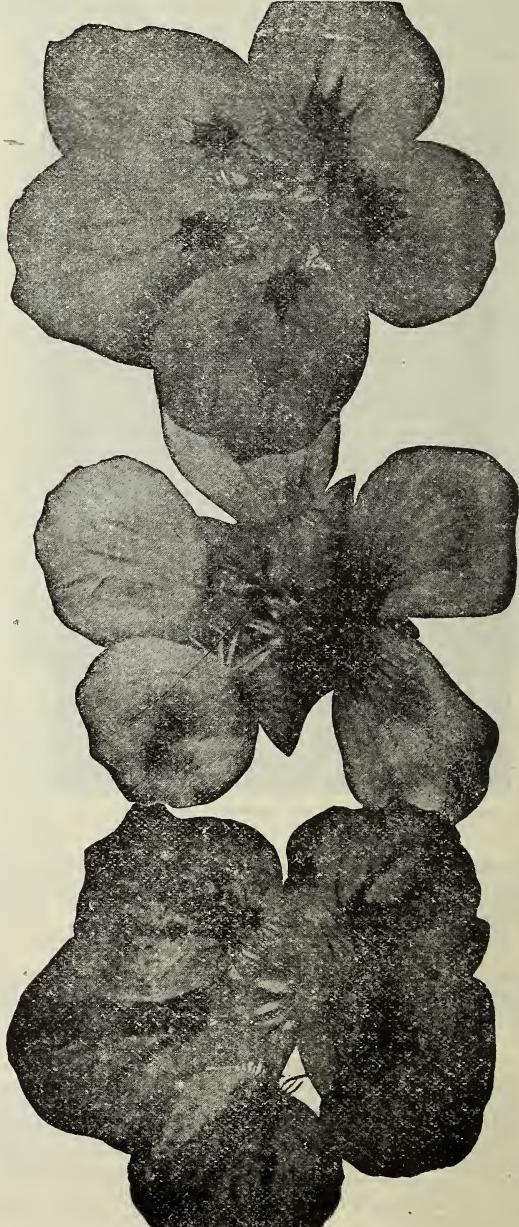
Well established garden favorites. They grow about 2 feet high and commence to flower early in July, continuing until frost. The flowers are borne on long stems and last a long time when cut. Fine for beds or for borders. Sow seed outdoors in spring when danger from frost is past.

MIXED TALL—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

DWARF DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

NASTURTIUM

This, with the Sweet Pea, is one of the favorite flowers, being easily grown; the flowers have a marvelous range of colors, and the leaves are beautifully marked. Does not require rich soil. We divide this flower into two classes, tall or climbing and dwarf or Tom Thumb. See next page.



Nasturtium

TALL OR TRAILING VARIETIES

Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., these can also be grown as pot plants for winter flowering as screens, or as trailers for hanging baskets and vases.

MADAME GUNTHER—Dark leaved, fine mixture, tall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

SPITFIRE—Scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

PEARL—Cream. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

KING THEODORE—Dark Crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

JUPITER—Giant flowering, beautiful golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

CHAMELEON (Coquette)—Mixture of brilliant varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

MIXED COLORS—Very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

DWARF OR TOM THUMB VARIETIES

These have a neat, compact habit and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing, and most profusely the whole season.

KING THEODORE—Black, velvety, darkest of all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

LADY BIRD (Spotted King)—Yellow spotted red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

PEARL—Creamy white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

RUBY KING—Ruby red, dark leaved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

BRILLIANT—Scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

GOLDEN KING—Rich orange yellow. Price: Pkt., 05c; oz., 10c

EMPEROR OF INDIA—Dark rich salmon scarlet. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

MIXED COLORS—Very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

VARIEGATED LEAVED NASTURTIUM

Every leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green, and some of the leaves are 1-2 to 2-3 yellow, while the others are mostly green but handsomely striped and blotched, making a very beautiful appearance in plants. The flowers are all colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

MARIGOLD

An old-fashioned flower giving the garden such a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in garden borders. Hardy annuals. Average height, 1½ to 2 feet.

AFRICAN ORANGE—Rich orange color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

FRENCH DWARF MIXED—Double. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

MARVEL OF PERU—(See Four O'Clock.)

MATRICARIA—(See Fever Few.)

MATTHIOLA—(See Stocks.)

MAURANDIA

Beautiful, rapid climber, blooms profusely until late in the autumn; will flower the first season when planted in the spring. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM—(See Ice Plant.)

NICOTIANA (Affinis)

Species of tobacco valuable as decorative plants. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.



King of the Blacks

NIGELLA

Curious and ornamental, funnel leaved, easily grown and hardy.

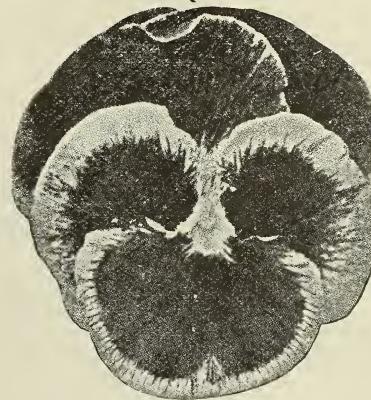
NIGELLA, DAMASCENA (Devil in a Bush)—Blue, double. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

NIGELLA, HISPANICA (Love in a Mist)—Blue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

PANSIES

The Pansy is one of the most popular flowering plants in the West, and a large quantity of these beautiful flowers are sold on the Denver market every spring. They are generally put up in baskets of a dozen plants and the seed is sown the previous fall in greenhouses and transplanted to cold frames.

The strains of Pansy seed we offer are far superior to any sold in this section: they are grown by the best



La Parisienne

European specialists of advanced types and of the largest varieties obtainable, and no garden should be without a bed of these beautiful flowers, called by the French Pansee (think of me). While the variations in shades of colors or markings appear without limit, our list includes the very best strains the world produces.

Seed may be sown in the open ground in March or April, and transplant when an inch high and will bloom the end of June. If sown in July, the plants will bloom in the fall. Well pulverized soil should be used and the seed covered one-eighth to one-fourth inch deep in fine soil, firmly pressed down. The largest and best flowers are produced by young plants which have been grown slowly in a rather shaded situation and in very rich soil. Hardy perennials, 4 to 6 inches high.

PANSY.

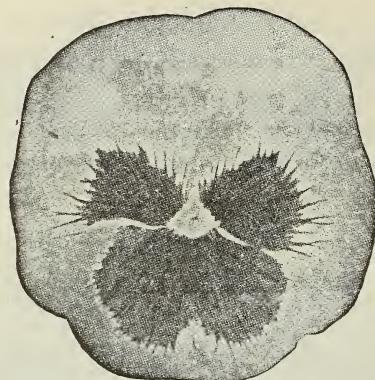
	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.
Large Flowering, finest mixed.....	05c	25c	\$1.50
Giant Mixed, "La Parisienne".....	10c	35c	2.00
Giant Mixed, "Cassier".....	10c	35c	2.00
Giant Mixed, Trimardeau.....	10c	35c	2.00
Large Flowered, Orchid-Flowered, mixed	10c	35c	2.00
Germania or Giant Goliath, finest mixed	15c	50c	3.50
French Bugnot Giant, finest mixed..	15c	50c	3.50
Gold Seal Giants, finest mixed obtainable	25	75c	5.00

PANSY—GIANT TRIMARDEAU (In Separate Colors).

	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.
Lord Beaconsfield (white and purple)			
Madame Perret (rose and purple center)	10c	25c	1.50
Coquette de Poissy (Mauve).....	10c	25c	1.50
Emperor William (blue).....	10c	25c	1.50
Emperor Frederick (dark red).....	10c	25c	1.50
Alba Pura (Snowflake).....	10c	25c	1.50
Aurea Pura (Yellow Gem).....	10c	25c	1.50
King of Blacks.....	10c	25c	1.50

PANSY SEED IS ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES.

Pansy Plants see page 71.



Coquette de Poissy—See page 81.

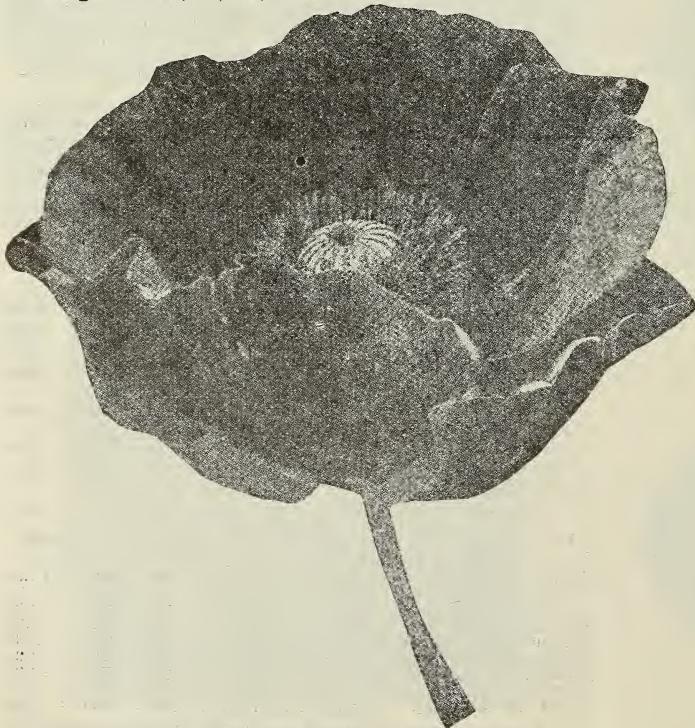
PASSION FLOWER

So called on account of a resemblance in the flower to that appearance presented at Calvary. Flowers blue, 10 inches high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

POPPY (PAPAVER)

Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green, there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the Shirley, the beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies the best, and as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Sowings made in the fall and at intervals in the spring will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart.

ORIENTAL—Enormous flowers deep, flashing scarlet, entirely hardy anywhere, growing 3 feet in height. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.



Oriental Poppy

PETUNIAS

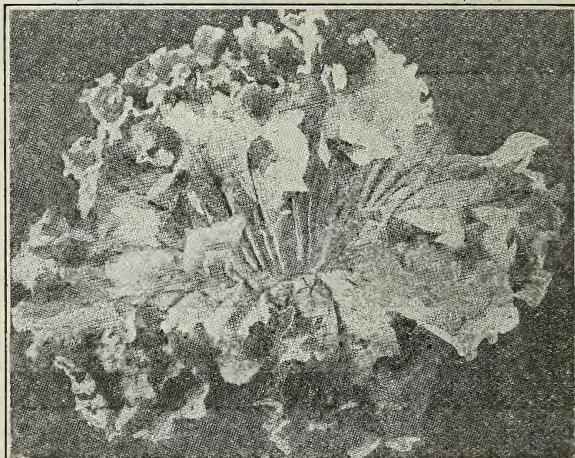
Petunias are one of the most popular annuals on account of their ease of cultivation and freedom of blooming, succeeding everywhere and giving a constant supply of flowers from June to October. They are also good house plants, flowering freely in a sunny window. Seed can be sown in the open ground early in the spring, or in a hot-bed or cold frame, to be transplanted later to beds or borders. Height, 1 to 1½ feet.

PETUNIA, HYBRIDA—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

PETUNIA, GRANDIFLORA—Double mixed. This variety is extra large flowered, cultivated from selected flowers of the very best varieties and colors. Pkt., 15c.

PETUNIA, FIMBRIATA—Extra large flowering, fringed and ruffled, mixed. Pkt., 15c.

PETUNIA, TITANIA—Fringed and extra large. Pkt., 15c.



Fimbriata Petunia.

PHLOX (DRUMMONDI)

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty, and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. If given good soil and plenty of water, they furnish a long supply of delicate flowers. The first sowing should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring, later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or in a seed bed, as the Phlox transplants readily. Cutting away the flowers and seed pods makes the plants more bushy and compact and lengthens their blooming time. Average height, 1 foot.

GRANDIFLORA, STELLATA, SPENDENS—Star-like crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

PHLOX, DRUMMONDII—Very fine mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

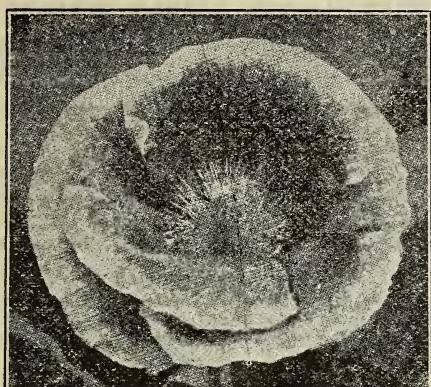
PHLOX, DRUMMONDII—Large flowering, finest mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

PINKS (Dianthus)

They are hardy biennials that bloom finely the first season, remaining green all winter and blooming the next year also, if lightly protected. Old plants flower the earlier, but as young ones give the largest, finest flowers, sowings are made every year. Seed can be sown under glass in the spring, or in an open, sheltered bed. The seedlings are easily transplanted and should stand 8 to 12 inches apart; dwarf ones, about 6 inches. If specially large, brilliant flowers are desired, a bed of well-mixed turfy loam, leaf-mold and well-decayed manure should be prepared for them. Average height, 1 foot.

DOUBLE MIXED CHINA PINK—All best colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

DIANTHUS SINENSIS—Double, extra fine mixed (Indian Pink). Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Shirley Poppy

SHIRLEY—Santa Rosa Hybrids—Beautifully crimped petals, wonderful shades of blue, lavender, salmon, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.
MIXED SINGLE—All colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.
DOUBLE CARNATION—Flowered Mixed—Very double fringed, colors dazzling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

PORTULACA

This little annual is unexcelled for brilliancy among the flowers of low growth. Grows and blooms best through the hot sun and light, carpeting the ground with a mat of foliage, which in the forenoon is hidden with gayest of flowers. Sow seed in the open ground.

PORTULACA—Large flower, double mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$2.50.

PORTULACA—Large flower, single mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

PYRETHRUM

(Golden Feather)—Grows 6 inches high; flowers fine for edging.

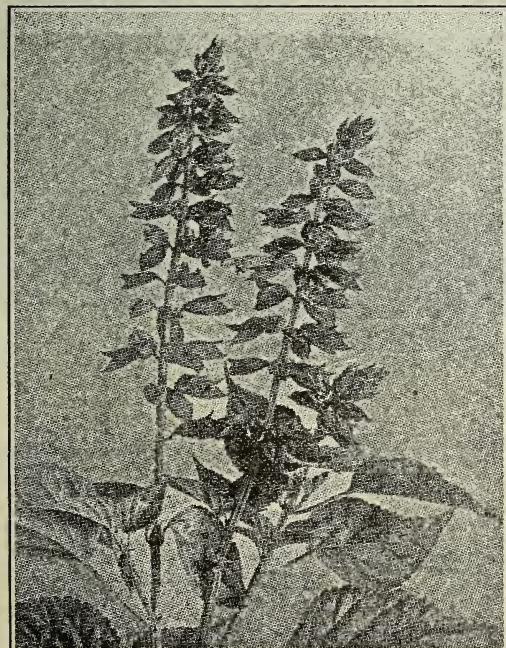
ROSEUM HYBRIDUM—Single mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GOLDEN GEM—Yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

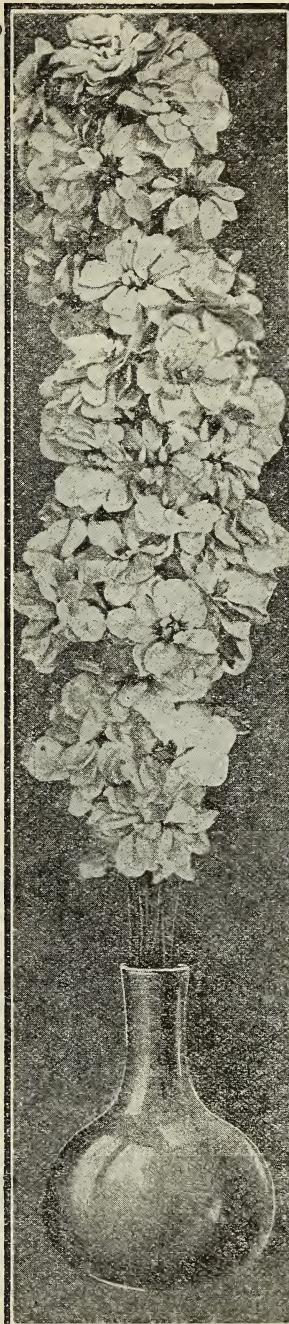
RICINUS—(See Castor Bean)

SALVIA

Very good bedding plant. Seed should be sown in window boxes or frames in March or April and transplanted in June to the open. Flowers bright deep scarlet. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.75.



Salvia



Ten Weeks Stock

plants will bloom in July and August. For early flowers, sow under glass in February or March, and transplant into beds of warm, dry soil, moderately enriched. The Snap Dragon is treated as an annual and the seed sown every year. Average height, 1½ feet.

FINEST TALL MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

FINEST DWARF MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Antirrhinum—White	05c	75c
Antirrhinum—Scarlet	05c	75c
Antirrhinum—Bright Rose	05c	75c
Antirrhinum—Golden Orange	05c	75c
Antirrhinum—Yellow	05c	75c
Antirrhinum—Dark Purple	05c	75c

SALPIGLOSSIS

Half hardy annual, grows 14 inches high, flowers showy, large, funnel-shape, mottled, veined and self-colored. Requires a rich soil. Our strain is the best large flowering mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

EXTRA CHOICE MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

GRANDIFLORA SUPERBISSIMA (EMPEROR) MIXED
—Finest strain. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

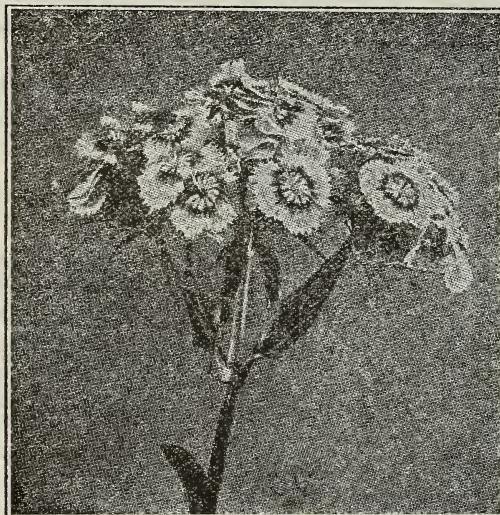
SWEET SULTAN

A handsome annual with fragrant flowers, borne on long, slender stems, in bloom from July to October. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

SWEET WILLIAM

A splendid old-fashioned plant, producing large heads of beautifully-colored, sweet-scented flowers in abundance. Hardy, easily grown, flowering the second year from seed.

MIXED, SINGLE—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
MIXED, DOUBLE—Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.



Sweet William

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)

Stately plant of great masses, used for backgrounds and screens. Flowers yellow, which are like sunbursts. **HELIANTHUS STELLA**—Handsome, large flowered, primrose yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

HELIANTHUS GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS—Extra fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

RUSSIAN MAMMOTH—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

VERBENA

In rich soil, single plants of this pretty annual creeper will carpet a space 3 to 4 feet in diameter. For beds, borders, mounds, window boxes, etc., it is particularly fine and is frequently used as an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. Plants raised from seed are cheaper, more vigorous and produce more flowers than those grown from cuttings. For early spring bloom, sow under glass in February; for later flowers, sow in March or April. Soak the seed a few hours in tepid water and sow in boxes filled with light, rich soil; cover one-fourth of an inch deep, press down firmly and water sparingly. When the seedlings are about an inch high, transplant into other boxes. Use a liberal amount of manure in the beds, and set out 10 to 15 inches apart each way in May in a sunny situation. The plants bloom from early summer to frost.

HYBRIDA—MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.

HYBRIDA GIGANTEA (Giant Flowered)—Enormously large, with brilliant white eyes, very striking. A splendid mixture of rich colors, with a large percentage of reds, in various shades, such as Tyrian-rose, purple-garnet, turkey-red, geranium-red, etc. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

VIOLET

The Violet is a hardy perennial, blooming freely throughout the summer and autumn; of easy culture and seed may be sown out of doors, where the plants are to remain. The violet is the emblem of modesty.

VIOLET, THE Czar—Blue. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

VIOLET, PERFECTION—White. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

VIOLET, ROSEA—Rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.75.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE

The wild flower garden is a mixture of all the flower seed we have for sale and can be offered at a much less price than when sold in separate packages. It includes all the fancy varieties of flower seeds, mostly of the dwarf sorts, thus making a fine bed of very attractive flowers. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.

WALL FLOWER

Favorite sweet-scented flower of fine colors; useful as spring bedding, flowering the first season from seed.

SINGLE, FINEST MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

DOUBLE, FINEST MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.25.

XERANTHEMUM

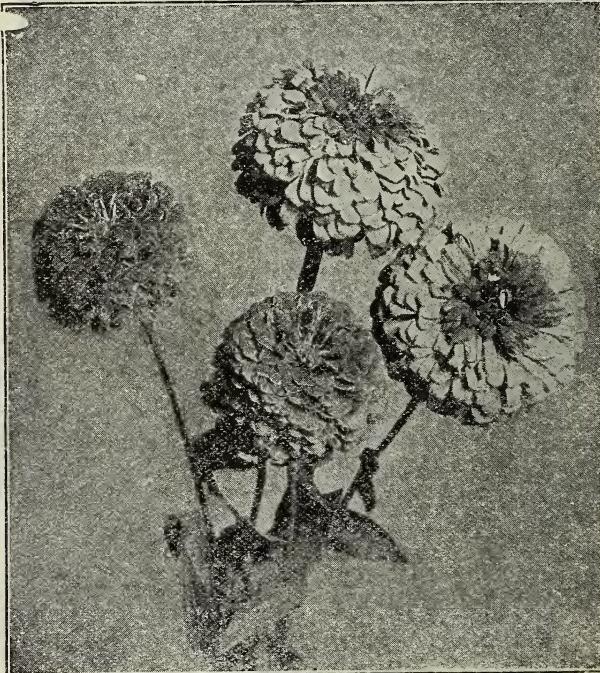
A popular flower of the immortelle class. Blooming freely in common soil. Plant is of very compact habit. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

ZINNIA

Few flowers are so early when grown from the seed, sown in the open ground. They bloom abundantly and continuously throughout the entire season. The seed offered by us is the very finest and contains the new strains.

DWARF DOUBLE MIXED—More compact and neater of habit than tall varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

ZINNIA ELGANS, DOUBLE—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Zinnia



OUR PRICES ARE LOW, CONSIDERING
QUALITY, BUT WE HAVE NO AM-
BITION TO COMPETE WITH
HOUSES OFFERING IN-
FERIOR STOCK.



Bulbs and Roots

Spring and Summer Flowering Varieties

In selecting flowers for the garden, a great many overlook the most beautiful flowers and richest of colors, which can only be obtained through roots and bulbs. Then again these bulbs and roots are very easily grown, taking only the ordinary garden soil to produce the most perfect blooms of the highest colors.

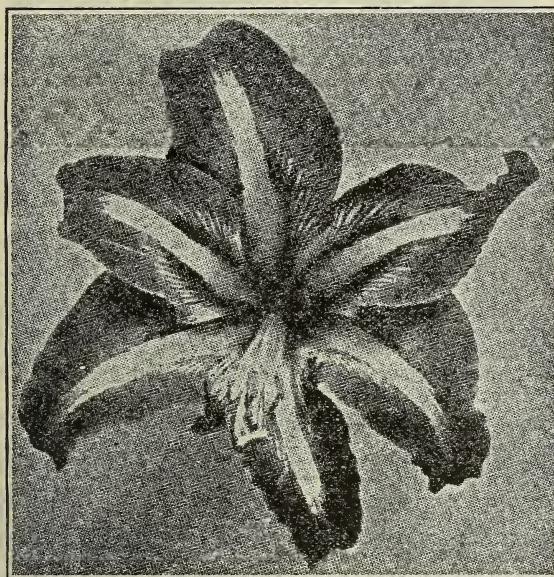
Below you will find a good selection of the most popular and finest flowering varieties, with good description and reasonable prices. Remember our prices include postage on single bulbs and dozen lots only. For larger quantities, write us for our special prices, naming the varieties desired.

AMARYLLIS

The bulbs of which produce large flowers of the lily or trumpet shape and should be planted in May and early June. If given plenty of water they will bear heavy during the summer and fall.

FORMOSISSIMA (Amaryllis)—Producing rich velvety crimson blooms, a good border plant, sometimes called St. John's Lilly. Each, 15c; 3 for 40c.

JOHNSONII (Amaryllis)—A large flowering variety, producing blooms of crimson scarlet with broad white stripes in the center of each petal; four to six blooms to the bulb. Each, 35c; 3 for \$1.00.



Amaryllis (Johnsonii)

BEGONIAS

Tube rooted, single and double, are being used more extensively for outdoor gardens each year. Give them a partially shaded bed and water sparingly and they will produce many blooms of the richest of colors. They should be planted one inch deep.

SINGLE BEGONIA—Mixed colors. Each, 10c; doz., 65c.

DOUBLE BEGONIA—Mixed colors. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.

CALADIUM

Better known as the Elephant Ear; is a grand, tropical-looking plant, sometimes used for the center of the lawn, when the southern or tropical appearance is wanted for the garden. No plant or flower could give the satisfaction as the Caladium. The leaves oftentimes grow very large, measuring 3 feet long and 1½ feet wide, attaining a height of from 2 to 4 feet. Large selected bulbs. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.25.

CANNAS

This beautiful flowering root or plant is the favorite of nine-tenths of the most critical landscape gardeners and can be used either for a background to the garden or made up in beds. The flowers are borne on long spikes, measure from 4 to 6 inches across. In preparing the ground for the Canna, earth should be spaded at least 2 feet deep and plenty of manure of any kind mixed in. The root must be set about 8 or 10 inches from the surface and 2 feet apart, then with a little attention the plants will reach the height of 4 to 6 feet, blooming heavy. The following sorts are of the highest grade obtainable:

ALPHONSE BOUVIER—Tall, brilliant, crimson, heavy green foliage, 6 feet tall. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

AUSTRIA—Pure yellow flowers, sprinkled with small reddish dots on inside petals; 5 to 6 feet tall. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

ITALIA—Bright orange with yellow border, borne on large stems 12 to 16 inches above the deep green, heavy foliage. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

MOUNT BLANC—Large white blooms on strong stems; an early sort, blooming through the entire summer. Straight beds of this sort are very popular; 3 feet. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

RICHARD WALLACE—Large flowering, free blooming, of vigorous growth. It is of a bright yellow and blooms well above the deep green foliage; 4½ feet. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

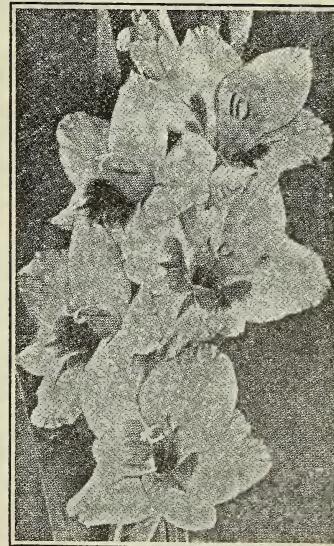
MIXED VARIETIES—(Our selection). Each, 10c; doz., \$1.50.

COLUMBINE ROOTS

(The State Flower of Colorado.) These roots are gathered for us in the heart of the Rocky Mountains and bear the blue and white flowers of large size. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

GLADIOLAS

One of the most attractive of summer flowering bulbs is the Gladiola. A nice feature of this bulb is the culture; it does not require very much attention and only takes the usual amount of watering that is given any ordinary garden. In setting out the bulbs, try and select a sunny spot of fairly rich soil and spade deeply, then place your bulb in firmly 4 to 5 inches from the surface. It is a good plan to select the smaller bulbs for the first planting, and then follow up with the larger bulbs at intervals of 7 or 8 days. By planting in this manner you will have Gladiolas blooming throughout the summer. Start planting about May 1st and you can continue as late as the end of June.



The Gladiola

**STRAIGHT
COLORS,**
5c EACH;
30c DOZEN.

FRANCIS KING
Pink

GRAND
Large Pink

BRENCHLYSIS
Red

AUGUSTA
White

GROFFS STRAIN—This strain is by far the very best of any selections ever offered. The bulbs are all good sized and are strong growers, bearing highly colored blooms. The spikes sometimes measure 2 feet and are covered with blossoms. Each, 5c; doz., 40c.

OUR OWN MIXTURE—Consisting of all good bulbs of different shades and a very good mixture. Each, 2½c; doz., 20c.

DAHLIAS (See page 8)

STANDARD VARIETIES.

If a showy effect is desired from the garden, the Dahlia should not be overlooked. This old standard has long been the most popular for decorating purposes around the home. For several years we have been handling the famous Wilmore strain of Dahlia, which have always met with the best satisfaction. Below we are offering you a fine selection of strong roots. For novelties, see page 8.

DAHLIA CULTURE—Pick a sunny spot if possible and spade well; do not use too much manure for a small quantity goes far with the Dahlia; then lay the root on its side about 4 inches from the surface. In covering, be sure to have the soil packed firmly about the tubes or roots; plant only when the soil is dry, then water sparingly.

SPECIAL OFFER

We will send postpaid any ten of the varieties of Dahlias listed in this catalogue, all separately marked and packed in moss, for \$1.15.

SHOW DAHLIAS

This variety is a strong, healthy grower, producing large, highly colored, ball-shaped flowers on long, strong stems, highly colored; a very popular grade; height, 4 or 5 feet. Below are what we consider the cream of the Wilmore farm. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50, postpaid.

ANNIE MOORE—A fine variegated flower of medium size. A beautiful combination of cherry, pink and white colors.

A. D. LIVONI—Rich pink, finely formed; a very handsome flower.

BON TON—A fine, ball-shaped flower of a deep garnet red. An extra fine Dahlia.

GLOIRE DE LYON—Pure white, the largest white Dahlia in cultivation, round as a ball.

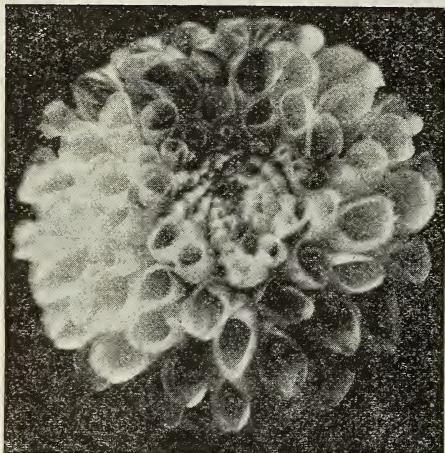
KAISER WILHELM—One of the grandest flowers in cultivation; of immense size and perfect form. Deep yellow and shaded with cherry red.

LADY MILDMAY—A very beautiful flower, white ground shaded to pale lilac; very large and full; a free bloomer.

PURPLE GEM—Rich royal purple, clear and constant; a first-class flower.

THE BARON (fancy)—A strong, robust grower, producing bright yellow flowers, sometimes tipped with white. In form the flower is nearly round. The stems are long and make an excellent variety for cutting.

NOVELTIES—See page 8.

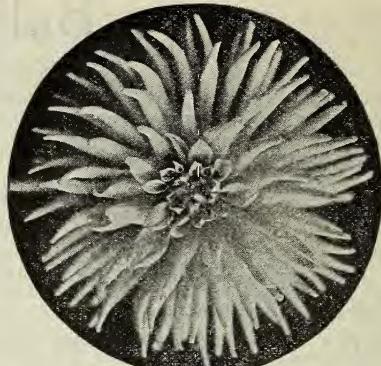


Show Dahlia.

CACTUS DAHLIA

This sort can easily be distinguished from the rest by the peculiar formations of the leaves, which are long, slender and pointed; very odd looking, beautifully colored; very fine bloomers.

The eight varieties mentioned below are Mr. W. W. Wilmore's own selection. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.



Cactus Dahlia

CAPSTAIN—Soft red, tinted apricot. Very free.

GEN. BULLER—Rich velvety crimson, nearly black at the base, tipped white; sometimes a solid flower on the same stalk; quite free.

GENISTA—Deep amber, shading gold; extra fine.

ICEBERG—Ivory white, extra fine form, good size.

MRS. CHAS. TURNER—Clear, soft yellow, very large, bold flower.

STANDARD BEARER—Fiery scarlet; extra fine form; very free.

UNCLE TOM—Improvement over night; almost black; very free.

ZEPHYR—A light feathery form of unique coloring. rosy red, shading to heliotrope.

NOVELTIES—See page 8.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

This is a very fine type of the Dahlia, producing large flowers on strong stems and an excellent sort for the bouquet. Height, 4 and 5 feet. The eight varieties listed below are the best we could pick from the Wilmore list. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

AMERGERONE—A very large flower, deep plum purple.

BLACK PRINCE—Very large and full, almost black.

GRAND MOGUL—Scarlet tipped and streaked pure white.

GOLDEN SUN—A large, massive flower, golden yellow, shaded lighter in the center.

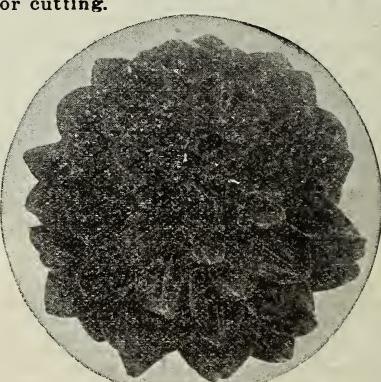
HENRY PATRICK—Pure white; flowers are very large and pure in color.

LYNDHURST—Scarlet or vermillion; a noble flower.

MAID OF KENT—Intense scarlet, variegated with pure white; frequently a solid scarlet.

MRS. HARTONG—Very large and exquisite form; color light fawn suffused with pink; very handsome.

SNOW—Beautiful pure white, with long stem; excellent for cutting.



Decorative Dahlia

DAHLIA OFFER—We are making a special offer of 13 selected roots, all of different color, no two alike, postpaid for \$1.15. This is a good collection and should be taken advantage of by those who wish to make up a background of variegated colors of Dahlias.

TUBE ROSES

Grown for their fragrant spikes of heavy waxen-like flowers. Below we are offering you two of the most commonly grown, and both are old standards to the garden.

THE PEARL—Of dwarf habit and double, white; very fragrant.

VARIEGATED LEAVED—Which opens single, white flowers; several weeks earlier than the other sort and has leaves beautifully variegated with creamy white.

Both of these varieties are the finest of their respective classes and the bulbs are large and vigorous, the kind that produce. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00. Postpaid.

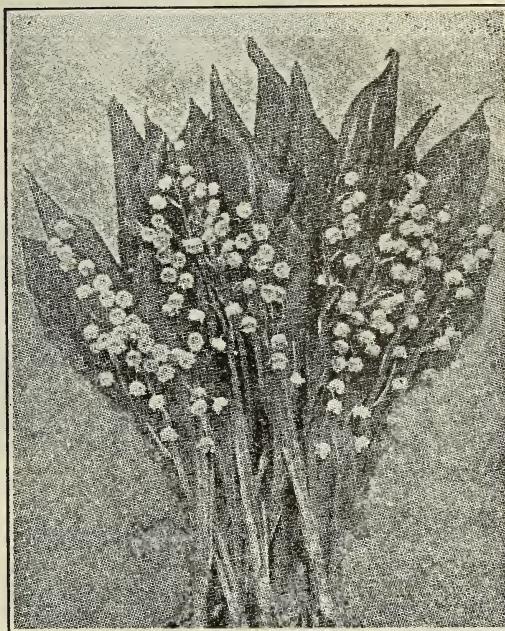
LILLIES

We cannot say too much in regard to the Lilly. They are stately and perhaps the only flower that possesses all the qualities that are looked forward to from the garden; it has the beauty and stately effect desired for the bouquet and the fragrance of the Lilly is unexcelled. Taking the Lilly in whole, it is the most beautiful of all and is admired by all as it stands alone in all its glory.

The spot selected for the Lilly should have rich and mellow soil and so situated that it will keep well drained, for too much dampness will rot the delicate bulbs. Too much manure is also bad, for it draws moisture and insects.

LILLIUM AURATUM—The glorious gold-banded Lilly of Japan, and one of the most superb plants in cultivation. Its immense ivory-white flowers are thickly studded with yellow and crimson spots, while in the center of each petal is a golden band, shading at its edges into the white. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00. Postpaid.

LILLY OF THE VALLEY—This highly perfumed, delicate and refined looking Lilly should be given a space in every garden. It does best in a shady corner and spreads rapidly. Every year you find more plants. They show early in the spring and are one of the first to bloom. It is very hardy and needs no attention in the fall to carry them through the winter. 6 pips for 20c; 12 for 30c; 100 for \$2.25.



Lilly of the Valley

Hardy Perennial Plants, Roots and Bulbs

Hardy perennial plants are the varieties that stand through the coldest winters and start right in again the next spring. Some specimens do not need much attention, while others do, and all varieties improve from year to year. The flowers from hardy plants in all cases throw the most beautiful colors and are highly perfumed. Don't overlook the hardies when selecting and starting a flower garden.

By Parcels Post

Owing to the cheap rates and the liberal amount of weight allowed by Parcels Post, we are giving the purchaser the full benefit by offering the following bulbs and roots, delivered by Parcels Post, without additional charge for postage, or, in other words, we prepay the postage on the below named varieties:

HARDY PERENNIALS (Assorted Varieties)

BLEEDING HEART (*Dicentra Spectabilis*)—A hardy perennial plant with finely cut foliage, blooming early in the spring. The flowers are graceful, heart-shaped, pink and white, and are borne in long racemes. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

The below mentioned roots are all 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen:

DELPHINIUM (*Perennial Larkspur*)—The old-fashioned very dark blue variety. Three to four feet.

GOLDEN GLOW (*Rudbeckia*)—The plant is compact, growing to 6 to 8 feet high, producing numerous stems, which are laden with double golden-yellow flowers.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA (*Baby's Breath*)—A beautiful perennial. When in bloom it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height, of minute pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. For cutting purposes it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers.

HARDY ASTERS (*Michaelmas Daisies*)—These are among the showiest of our late-flowering hardy plants, giving a wealth of bloom at a season when most other hardy flowers are past. I offer three colors only, blue, white and light lavender.

HOLLYHOCKS (*Double Strong Field Roots*)—As a background in large borders or beds of the lower herbaceous plants there is nothing better. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or inter-

spersing among the shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers, which are as elegant in shape as a Camelia, form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades. Separate colors—Buff, White, Yellow, Ma- roon, Red, Pink, Blush.

HARDY POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUM—The hardy Chrysanthemums are becoming more and more the queen of autumn. They continue to bloom long after all other flowers have died away, and even "the last rose of summer" has faded and gone. The following are among the best colors: Red, White, Yellow, Pink, Purple.

HIBISCUS (Crimson Eye)—An immense white flower with a crimson eye. Perfectly hardy. Blooms freely from mid-summer until killed by frost.

IRIS (Germanica)—Large flowering varieties. Excellent for either borders or massing. I carry the following colors: Blue, Creamy White, Purple and White, Bronze, Lavender, Orange Yellow, Bronze Purple.

ORIENTAL POPPY—This poppy is perfectly hardy. Its large orange scarlet flowers make it one of the most showy of all plants.

SAGE—Used chiefly for dressing and sauces, but produces long sprays of blue flowers in August and September.

SWEET WILLIAM—Too well known to require description. A general favorite with all. Mixed colors only.

HARDY PINKS (*Dianthus Chinensis*)—The old-time favorite is well deserving a place in every garden. They occupy but little space and yet produce a profusion of richly-hued flowers of delightful fragrance. Mixed colors.

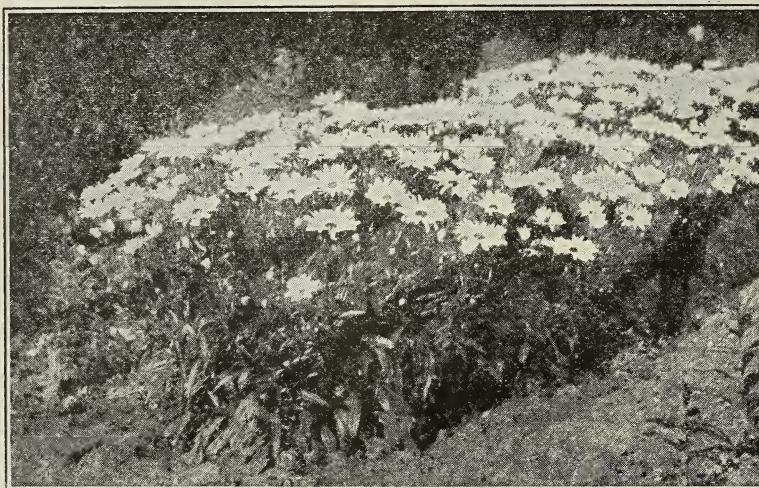
HARDY DAISIES

Postpaid.

SHASTA DAISIES (Burbank's). THE ALASKA—Immense snow-white flowers four inches in diameter.

Blooms through the entire year. The best daisy in the list. Price, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

THE SHASTA—The original Shasta Daisy. Pure white flowers three inches in diameter; second only in quality to the Alaska. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.



Hardy Daisies

HARDY PHLOXES

From W. W. Willmores Selected Stock

Among the hardy perennial plants, no class is of more importance than the Phloxes. They are of the easiest culture, flowering well in almost any soil or location. They embrace a wide range of color and produce a wealth of flowers from early summer until late in the fall. For best results, the clumps should be divided and reset after the third year.

The following list contains the most desirable colors:

ANDRES HOFFER—Dwarf white. Very early.

ESPERANCE—Fine large pink, light eye.

ECLIPSE—Dark purple red.

EXLAIREUR—Brilliant rosy magenta with large lighter halo. An excellent variety.

JOSEPHINE GERBAUX—Blush, pale pink eye.

EDMOND ROSTAND—Reddish violet, large, white star-shaped center.

LAVENDER—Pure lavender. A late bloomer.

PLUTON—Deep red wine.

PEARL—Pure white. Tall grower.

PANTHEON—Clear pink with dark eye.

ROBT. WERNER—Deep blush, bright pink eye.

RICHARD WALLACE—Pure white, violet eye.

THRBAIDE—Carmine-lake, with red eye.

WM. ROBINSON—Rich salmon scarlet. Fine.

PRICE—10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. Postpaid.

Paeonies

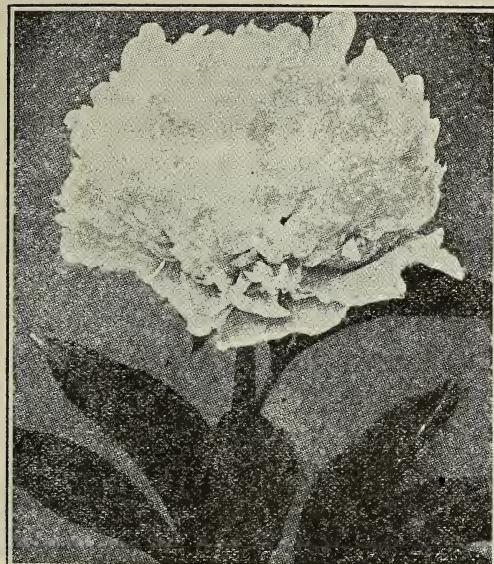
Prepaid to You.

One can have no idea of their radiant loveliness and fragrance until they see them. When you plant them and care for them, you have a sure success. The advance that this flower has made is one of the most stupendous triumphs of the garden. The large blooms of the Paeonia make noble decorations and a sweet perfume pervades a Paeonia-adorned room and can only be compared with the fragrance of the rose. In large gardens a considerable space should be given the Paeonia. There is no other plant that will make such a magnificent display of rich colors and give as much satisfaction in return for the trouble that you put in its cultivation. You should not be disappointed if the Paeonias do not quite come up to expectations the first year, for the second and succeeding years will make up for this if it should so happen.

The culture of the Paeonia is very easy and it does not require any certain soil, either sandy or heavy will do. The earth must be spaded deep. A little manure mixed in would not hurt. After your ground is in shape, place the root in firmly about 6 to 8 inches from the surface and from 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Then give them plenty of water for best results. The best of the many varieties are the three mentioned below:

Double Red and Crimson.....	Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00
Double White	Each, 20c; doz., 2.00
Double Pink	Each, 20c; doz., 2.00

PAEONIES



Paeonia, Double White

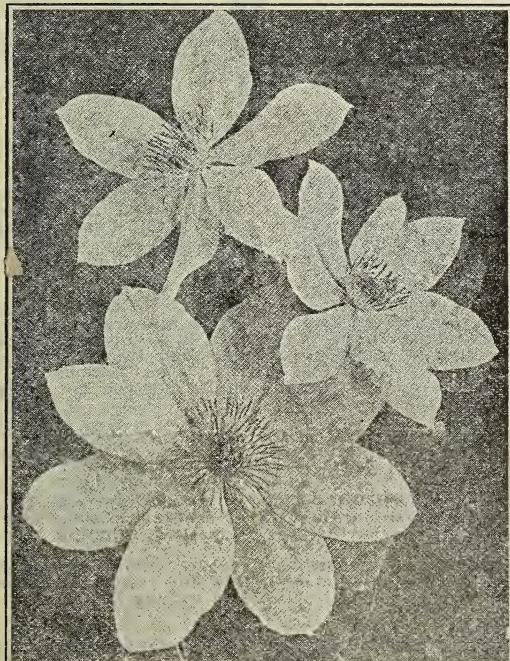
VINES (From Bulbs and Roots)

CLEMATIS—Postpaid.

Of all the vines used, either for shade or decoration, none can compare with the Clematis. Their wealth of bloom makes them the grandest embellishments to the porch.

The Paniculata undoubtedly holds the lead, both as a shade producer and for its abundance of bloom, doing good the first year.

The Clematis is a rampant grower in good soil and the lateness of its bloom, coupled with the exquisite perfume of its flowers, makes it a favorite and one of the most desirable of all vines.



Clematis

JACKMANI—The flowers, when fully expanded, measure 5 to 6 inches in diameter, of intense violet purplish color, with a rich velvety appearance, and bloom continuously until cut off by frost. Each, 60c.

PANICULATA (Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis)—Are of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are medium sized, white in color, very fragrant and of a shiny appearance, blooming in August and September. Each, 40c.

WISTERIA

One of our great climbers of rapid growth and is good for the porch or where the flowery effect is wanted, for it is covered with dense clusters of blue or white flowers. Postpaid.

BLUE—A Japanese species with dark blue flowers in racemes of astonishing length. Price, 50c. Prepaid.

WHITE—(Same as blue with exception of color). 60c. Prepaid.

MADERIA VINE

Tuberous rooted climber with glossy green leaves and delightful fragrant white flowers; sometimes called Mignoneite Vine. Although not hardy, it is very popular. Each, 5c; doz., 50c. Prepaid.

CINNAMON VINE—A strong, hardy climber, growing very rapidly and covering any trellis or arbor completely in a short time. It is a delicate white flower, which throws out the odor of cinnamon, hence its name. Good strong tubers. Two for 15c; doz., 60c. Prepaid.

WOODBINE—A very popular vine for the porches, arbors, trees and fences, being very hardy, producing exceedingly heavy foliage of dark green leaves from 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c; doz., \$1.50. Prepaid.

VINE COLLECTION—Two Maderia Roots, two Cinnamon Roots, one Clematis Vine (Paniculata). Price, 60c, postpaid.

HONEYSUCKLE (Scarlet and Yellow Climbing)—These are very hardy, producing large quantities of long, trumpet-shaped flowers, heavy glossy leaves; makes one of the most valuable of the hardy climbers. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00. Postpaid.

HARDY ROSES

(Selected Stock for the Outdoor Gardens of the West)

Roses always have been an old stand-by for the garden, being very easily grown and useful, both for bouquet and for decorating around the house.

Just follow the instructions below of Rose Culture and you are sure to succeed in the growing of roses.

We offer only two-year-old plants.

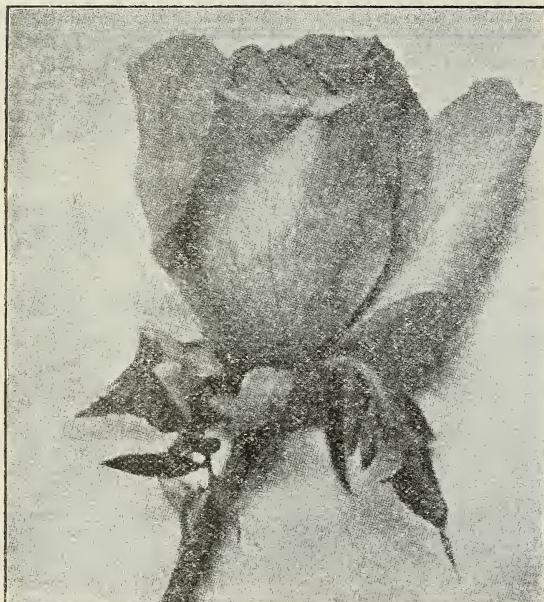
Prices—Any of the roses listed below, 30c each; if by mail, add 10c for packing and postage. We advise express shipments.

Special Offer—Any 5 roses for \$1.25, Postpaid.

POINTS ON ROSE CULTURE

The Rose delights in an open air situation, unshaded by trees or buildings. All the types are very partial to clay loam, but will do well in any ordinary soil, if enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. Dig the soil up thoroughly to the depth of 12 to 15 inches, as Rose Roots penetrate deeply when they have a chance. Do not raise the surface of the rose-beds above the surrounding grounds. They suffer less from drought when left level with the turf. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two, by frequent stirrings.

The Rose should be given plenty of water in the summer months when it is extremely hot and dry, cutting down the water supply in the fall.



General Jacqueminot
See page 89 for Price and Culture.

HYBRID PERPETUAL

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—The famous red garden rose. Its unusually fragrant flowers are a brilliant glowing crimson, not very full, but large and extremely effective; the best of large red roses.

GLOIRE DE LYON—Beautiful salmon yellow with full fragrant flowers of large size.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD'S—A grand pink rose of full cupped form and exquisite pink color; short joints, very hardy and late blooming.

PAUL NEYRON—The largest rose in cultivation. Sometimes called the Peonae Rose. Color, bright, fresh cerise-red. The plant makes a strong, healthy growth and has clean, glossy foliage. Blooms almost without intermission until late in the fall.

JULES MARGOTTIN—Bright cherry-red, large, well-formed fragrant flowers; very double and fine.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The finest white, hybrid perpetual rose, with large, full flowers of splendid form.

CLIO—A rose of perfect form and finish, with broad, thick petals, high, full center, beautiful from pointed bud to fully opened flower. The color is a delicate, satiny blush, with slightly deeper center. The plant is strong and blooms freely, displaying its great flowers boldly.

HYBRID TEA ROSE

MAMAN COCHET—The best pink tea for bedding on account of its vigor, hardiness and lavish bloom. The flowers and buds are as large, full, perfectly formed and fragrant as those of any hothouse rose. The color is an exquisite silvery rose, with shadings of buff and salmon.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—The most glorious rose introduced. The blooms are immense in size, cupped shaped, of a rich, deep, rosy crimson and with the most exquisite fragrance known. The plant is strong and thrifty and the flowers are borne on long stems.

PINK KILARNEY—Considered by many to be the most beautiful pink rose ever introduced. It forms a strong, vigorous bush with beautiful foliage, bearing a wonderful profusion of magnificent roses all summer.

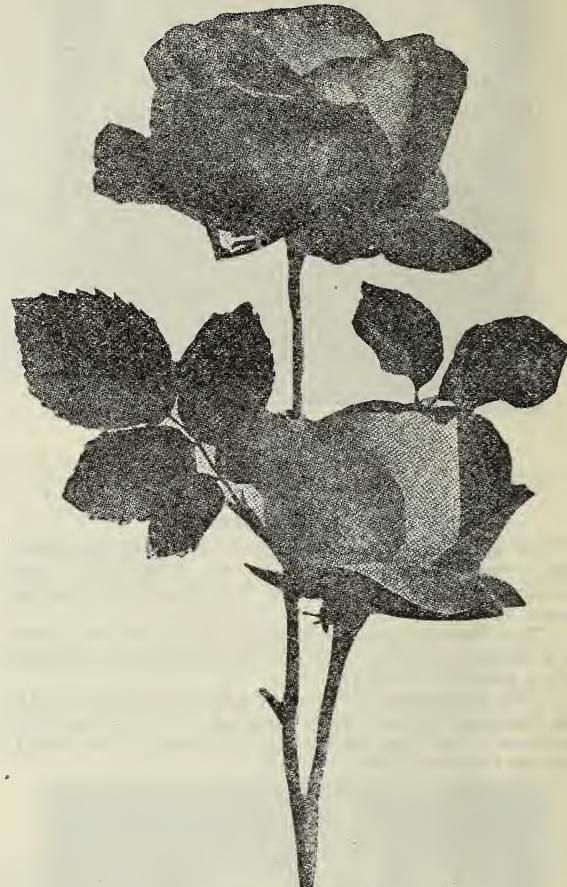
WHITE KILARNEY—In all respects similar to the Pink Kilarney, except in the color of its flowers, which are a brilliant, glistening white and borne on extra long, stiff stems; particularly beautiful in the bud state.

LA FRANCE—Delicate silvery rose, often silvery pink, with peach shading, very large, very double and of superb form. It flowers continuously throughout the season. The sweetest and most useful of all roses. Deservedly a favorite of many rose growers.

RICHMOND—A grand new Hybrid Tea Rose, strong grower, long stems, choice buds, bright scarlet.

GENERAL McARTHUR—The form of flower and bud is simply superb and it lasts as long when cut as any rose we have ever seen. The bud, when first opening, is the brightest crimson-scarlet and the flower remains this perfect coloring until it drops its petals. Blooms continuously the whole season through and gives fine stems for cutting.

MRS. EDWARD MAWLEY—Beautiful bright carmine, shaded with salmon. The flowers are perfect in form and borne on long, stout stems.



American Beauty.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—One of the most magnificent of the new climbing roses. The flowers have the same form and color as the famous American Beauty. A rich, rosy crimson and are delightfully fragrant; a rampant climber and always in bloom.

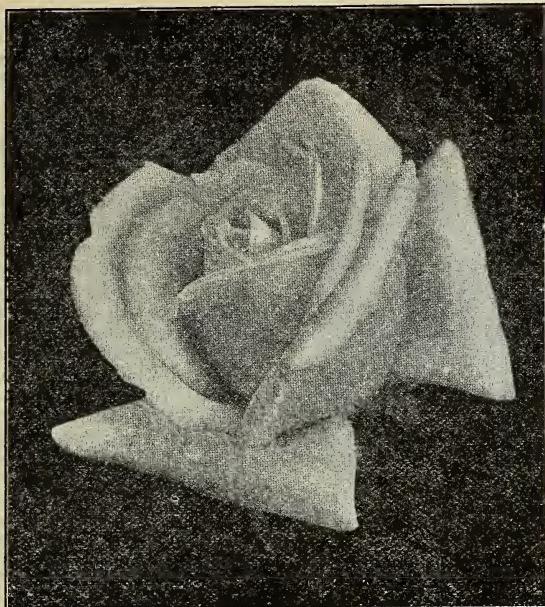
CRIMSON RAMBLER—The famous crimson clustered rambler, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. The plant is a vigorous growth, making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season; the foliage is large and glossy. The panicles of the roses are large and remain perfect for several weeks. Hardy everywhere.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, nearly white, very double flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of blooms.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Flowers of medium size in immense clusters, very sweet scented, a clear decided yellow; the hardiest of all yellow climbing roses.

EMPERESS OF CHINA—Light red, changing to pink when fully expanded; a free and continuous bloomer, flower medium size. The foliage is bright green and healthy.

PRairie QUEEN—Bright rosy red, large, compact and globular flower; blooms in clusters. One of the old favorites.



White Kilarney

HARDY ORIENTAL SHRUBS

PREPAID

Improve your place by putting in flowering shrubs. It is the cheapest and best all-around investment you can make. Below we are offering a few of the most commonly known varieties that do well in this country and produce large, beautiful flowers and foliage. On account of the size and the necessity of packing in moss, we advise that these goods go forward by express or freight. Be sure and give us your railroad station address.

MOCK ORANGE—Of heavy foliage, producing abundant clusters of white blooms. Very fragrant. **Each, 50c.**

LILAC—Hardly needs a description, as it is so well known. Very hardy. **Price, 30c; 2 for 50c.** Good, strong, healthy bush.

SNOWBALL—The old standard; too well known to describe. Good, strong, healthy bushes. **Each, 45c.**

Remedies for Insects, Fungus and Pests

The Following Prices are Not Prepaid

LIQUIDS CANNOT BE SENT BY PARCEL POST

Practically all apple growers have come to realize that it is impossible to produce a satisfactory crop of fruit without spraying, and they are rapidly awakening to the importance of performing the operation correctly. In the past there has been a market for inferior fruit, but with the enormous increase in the planting of apple orchards in every section of the country where this fruit thrives the time is rapidly approaching when only high-grade fruit can be marketed profitably. The inevitable result will be that growers who intelligently spray, cultivate, prune and otherwise care for their orchards and properly grade and pack their fruit will prosper, while those who neglect these things will fail.

Don't wait until the insects destroy your crop. Start spraying just as soon as they are to be seen, for a delay often costs a grower his whole crop. It is much easier to keep the pests down than to destroy them after they are well started. "A stitch in time saves nine."

ARSENATE

ARSENATE OF LEAD

Arsenate of Lead is the most effective of all insecticides and for orchard spraying has no equal, and the benefits therefrom are surprisingly noticeable when the fruit is gathered. All fruit trees should be sprayed at least twice each spring.

Arsenate of Lead is also successfully used to suppress leaf-eating insects.

One of the great features of Arsenate of Lead is its sticky character, and therefore remains longer on the foliage or blossoms. It can be used on extreme delicate foliage, plants or blossoms, as it will not burn.

In spraying it is very essential to use high grade Arsenate of Lead and should not contain less than 12 per cent of Arsenic of Oxide.

We have this year the agency for Thomsen Arsenate of Lead, which contains 15 per cent of Arsenic of Oxide and is the very best Arsenate of Lead manufactured. **Price, 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00.**



POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD

Powdered Arsenate of Lead is guaranteed to contain from 27 to 30 per cent Arsenic Oxide (As_2O_3) and not to exceed 75 per cent of Soluble Arsenic.

When used for dusting the application should be made when the foliage is damp, so as to insure adhesion. It may be applied by sifting through bags of coarse muslin or duck, fastened to the end of a stick, which should be tapped by the operator in passing it over the plants to be treated, or it may be applied with a blow-gun. It may be mixed with powdered lime, land-plaster or flour, using 1 lb. of the poison to 4 to 6 lbs. of the diluting material, and can thus be sifted upon the plants by the use of a can or other receptacle, through the bottom of which small holes have been punched. It may also be used in a liquid form as Paste Arsenate of Lead, and when so used only half the quantity is required. **1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$7.00.**

Write for Special Prices on large amounts.

CELERY BLIGHT

Bordeaux Mixture is the remedy for this disease and the plants should be sprayed with it about every ten days or two weeks through the growing season. It is usually advisable to spray the young plants in the bed and then follow with applications about every ten days or two weeks in the field.
10 lbs. Bordeaux Mixture to 50 gallons of water.

ARSENATE OF ZINC, PASTE

This is a quick acting, adhesive insecticide for use on potatoes and other truck crops for the control of various leaf-eating insects, such as the potato beetle, flea beetle, asparagus beetle, rose chafer, etc. It is much more adhesive and less caustic than Paris green, and kills quicker than Arsenate of Lead, thus possessing the desirable and eliminating the undesirable properties of both Paris green, and is, therefore, a safer poison to use. For the above reasons it is rapidly coming into use as a substitute for Paris green in the treatment of various truck crops, and further experiments may show it to be preferable to Arsenate of Lead on other plants as well. However, at present it cannot be recommended for use on fruit trees except in an experimental way, and with the addition of 3 pounds of lime made into a milk to each 50 gallons of spray.

Price, 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00. Write for Special Prices on large amounts.

POWDERED ARSENATE OF ZINC

It may be used as a substitute for the paste form for making applications by diluting with water, and when so used only one-half the quantity recommended for the paste is required. When used for dusting it should be applied when the plants are damp from rain or dew, so that the material will adhere to the foliage. It may be applied by sifting through cloth bags attached to the end of a stick, which should be tapped by the operator in passing over the plants, or through the agency of a blow-gun. It may be diluted with powdered lime, land-plaster or flour, at the rate of 1 lb. to 10 lbs. of the diluting material, and sifted upon the plants by means of a metal bucket or can, through the bottom of which small holes have been punched. Where large areas are to be treated with power machinery, the quantity of material applied to an acre must be taken into account, and the powdered Arsenate of Zinc should be added to the diluent in such proportion that at least 2 lbs. of the poison will be applied to each acre treated. Price, 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00. Get Special Prices on large amounts.

PARIS GREEN

A poisonous soluble powder. Applied as a powder, it should be mixed with lime or flour, one part Paris Green to one hundred parts flour or lime; as a spray, one pound to two hundred gallons of water, or can be mixed with bran for exterminating grasshoppers. Paris Green is especially effective against all chewing insects. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50. For larger amounts write for special prices.



LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION

Lime-Sulphur Solution is undoubtedly the most valuable spray material for general use and it has a wider range of utility than any other. It is a remedy in the dormant period for the San Jose scale and some other scale insects, and also for the peach leaf curl, and in the growing period for apple scab, apple leaf spot and various diseases. Prices, 1 qt., 20c; 1 gal., 50c; 5 gal., \$2.25. For larger amounts get special prices.

POWDERED LIME AND SULPHUR

This is made exactly the same and contains all the necessary elements as our liquid Lime and Sulphur, except it contains no water, which must be added just before spraying. This form of Lime and Sulphur is a great saving in freight or express charges, as you do not have to pay for the weight of the water. Price, 3 lbs., 50c; 50 lbs., \$8.00.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Pulp)



The great preventative of mildew wherever it may appear. Sure preventative of blight on tomatoes and celery. It is death to any fungus growth. It is a sure preventative, but do not expect it to eradicate where once the disease is established. Dilute from 25 to 50 times with water. Price, 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c. Write for Special Prices on large amounts.

BORDEAUX ARSENATE OF ZINC

Oftentimes growers desire to spray for fungus blight, etc., while at the same time destroy the insects on the plants, and for this purpose we offer Bordeaux Arsenite of Zinc. This combination of Arsenite of Zinc with Bordeaux Mixture forms one of the most powerful insecticides and fungicides. It is designed for use on potatoes and similar truck crops, and is especially recommended for sections where late blight is prevalent. The materials are combined in the proportion of 4 lbs. of Arsenite of Zinc and 8 lbs. of Bordeaux Mixture. For Celery Blight it is unequalled. Price, 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$12.25.

FORMALDEHYDE

It is of pronounced efficiency in destroying disease germs affecting both animal and plant life and is successfully employed as a preventative of such fungus diseases as potato scab, onion and grain smuts, musty corn and other affected seeds, damping off of seedlings, club root of roses, etc., for the restraining of decay in vegetables, fruits, etc., and as an antiseptic wash and spray for bark diseases, canker and wounds in trees. The dilution for most purposes is one pound (1 pint) formaldehyde to 15 or 20 gallons of water. Price, 1-lb. bottle, 40c; 6 bottles, \$1.85.

SLUG SHOT

This is one of the oldest and most reliable insecticides on the market. It comes in fine powdered form and easily distributed by dusting, or can be mixed with water and used in a spray.

It is very effective in killing currant worms, potato bugs, cabbage worms, chicken lice, slugs, etc. Price—



1-lb. put up in can with perforated top.....	15c
5-lb. put up in packages.....	40c
10-lb. put up in packages.....	75c

INSECTICIDES—Continued

NOT POSTPAID.

WHALE OIL SOAP—One of the best insecticides to use against insects that eat the foliage, and where it is dangerous to use poison. It is also proof against mildew. One-fourth pound diluted to two and one-half gallons of water. 1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 60c.

BLUE VITROL (Sulphate of Copper)—This is a sure preventive of smut in your grain and when the seed goes through a solution of vitrified water the crop produced therefrom will be clean and free from smut. We handle only the crystal form ready to dissolve and use. 1 lb., 20c; 4 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

KEROSENE EMULSION—A safe and sure remedy for lice, fleas, etc., that infest plants and trees. It is put up in concentrated form. Dilute one part to 30 parts water. Qt., 50c; gal., \$1.25.

WHITE ARSENIC—We offer the purest grade of arsenic that is made. This is a very effective poison and should not be placed on the plants, as it is injurious to their growth. It is used extensively with bran and molasses and placed in such places as bugs, grasshoppers and other insects are likely to frequent. It should not be used as a spray on tender plants or on fruit which is about to be marketed. 5 lbs., 50c; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

APHINE—Very good for destruction of green, black or white fly, thrip, red spider, mealie bug, caterpillars, scale and other insects or blights. Does not injure the most tender plants. 1-lb. can, \$1.00; 1 gal., \$2.50.

TOBACCO DUST

This is a pure tobacco in a powdered form and is used by many gardeners as a lice destroyer for the hot-houses and hot-beds. It also can be used in the poultry houses. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00.

HELLEBORO—For the destruction of slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Less poisonous than Paris Green; to be used when plants are nearly ripe. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c. Not Postpaid.

NICOTEEN—An extract of tobacco, one pint being made from 150 pounds of tobacco. Can be used as a spray, or fumigating. Use three tablespoonsfuls to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of water. Place the solution in a shallow pan and place in it a piece of well heated iron, which will cause the fumes to fill the house. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 75c; 1 pt., \$1.50. Not Postpaid.

NICO FUME LIQUID—One of the most widely used insecticides by greenhouse men, being a very effective remedy for green fly, mealy bug, etc. In fact, it will destroy all insects that infest lettuce, roses, sweet peas, trees, shrubs, etc. Price, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 4 lbs., \$5.50; 8 lbs., \$10.50.

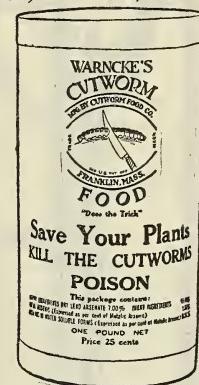
CHLOROLEUM—A coal tar preparation used by stock raisers and poultry men as a disinfectant and anti-septic that absolutely destroys all insects, vermin or parasites. Pt., 40c; qt., 65c.

GOPHERGO—Is sure to kill gophers and prairie dogs; easy to use, cheap, and will kill ten where traps and other devices get one. All experienced pest fighters find poisoning the best method, but it must combine three points: Something that they will eat, it must be thoroughly poisoned, must be placed where they will get it. Gophergo does it. Try it. It is sold in cans. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. can, 25c; 1-lb. can, 50c.

CUT WORM FOOD

A Sweetened Poison.

It is simple and easy to use. It is a material more delicious and much preferred by the cutworms to the plants. For crops started in the open ground, the Food is sprinkled around the plants as soon as they break ground, for plants transplanted into garden apply as above as soon as the plants are set. Price, 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.



NICOFUME PAPER

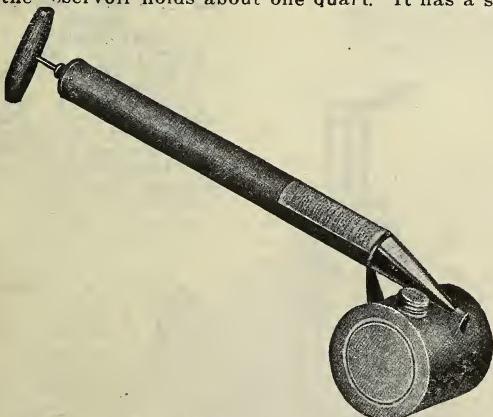
By using this paper greenhouse men will find the destroying of lice, etc., very easy. It is a slow-burning paper, saturated with nicotine and is not at all injurious to tender plants. 24 sheets of paper in a tin box, 85c. Postpaid.

SPRAYERS

PRICES ARE NOT POSTPAID

It is becoming more apparent each season that to insure a good crop methods to destroy the insects must be used, and for good results the poison and insecticides must be applied with a sprayer to insure force and thereby applying the poison to all parts of the plants.

PERFECT TIN SPRAYER—The air chamber measures 18 inches in length by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and the reservoir holds about one quart. It has a single



brass tube extending into the reservoir, and therefore throws the spray straight ahead, although it will spray in any direction desired, and is adapted for all kinds of spraying purposes, including garden work, disinfectants, etc. Price, 50c. Weight, 1 lb.

ENCASED GLASS SPRAYER—This glass reservoir is made like a Mason fruit jar, and any such will fit this sprayer. Being oblong, it gives a churning motion while the sprayer is in use, mixing the ingredients—which cannot be done with any other

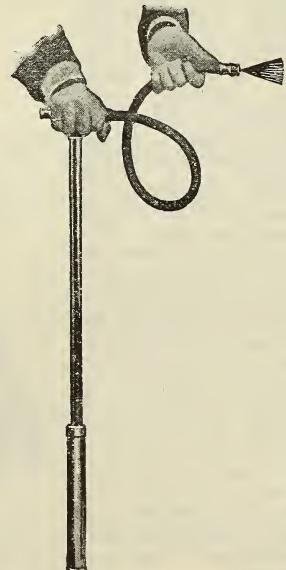
shaped sprayer—and will not corrode or rust out, as in the case with all other metals. This will be appreciated at a glance. Price, 75c. Weight, 2 lbs.

CONTINUOUS HAND- SPRAYER

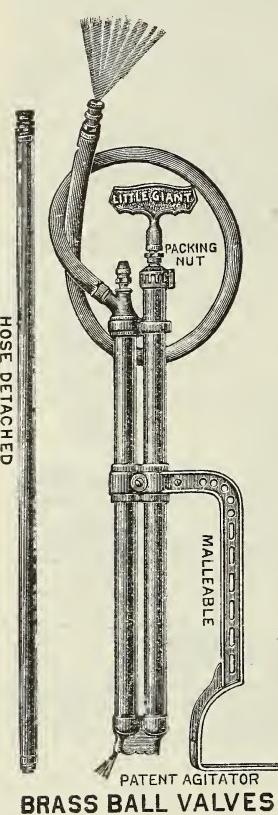
This is the best hand sprayer made. It has a compressed air chamber which makes the pressure continuous, has brass nozzle; adjustable to spray fine or coarse; brass ball valve; is simple in construction, light and durable; works easy. Weight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price, 75c.

JUNIOR SPRING PUMP

There is absolutely no leather, rubber or other packing to rot or get out of order. All valves are brass and packing is brass rings. There is no wear out to this pump. To operate merely press down; no foot rest required, as pump rises of itself. Throws a continuous spray or solid stream in two sizes. (Weight, 3 lbs.) Each, \$3.25.



LITTLE GIANT SPRAYER



BRASS BALL VALVES

These spray pumps are constructed entirely of brass. They are so arranged that the labor of pumping is all done on the downward stroke of the piston and nothing on the up. The effect of this operation while pumping is to hold the pump down. The foot rest steadies the pump, holding it in proper position. They are provided with large air chambers, and have brass ball valves and detachable hose; the nozzle throws a continuous spray, and is not affected by the movement of the plunger. Will carry a pressure on the nozzle of from 50 to 100 lbs. with very ordinary exertion. Will throw a solid stream 50 feet, and are of unusual value for spraying trees, washing windows and buggies, extinguishing fires, sprinkling lawns, flowers, etc. For spraying are arranged to discharge a fine jet in the bottom of the bucket to keep the solution thoroughly mixed and agitated, a feature peculiar to these pumps only, and a very necessary one to any spray pump. The pumps are also provided with a sprinkler for flowers.

Price, \$3.00. Weight, 6 lbs.

COG GEAR BARREL SPRAY PUMP

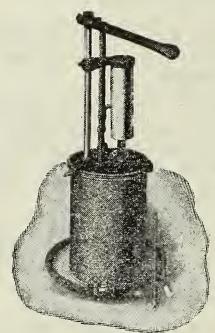
The Cog Gear Barrel Spray Pump. The construction is such that the entire pump sets inside the barrel containing the liquid, being bolted fast at its upper end to the head of the barrel. By this arrangement the working parts are entirely submerged in the liquid that is to be sprayed thereby, avoiding all possibilities of losing priming, doing away with the necessity of a suction pipe, placing the agitator in the bottom of the liquid in a simple form, and also doing away with a large amount of complicated parts. Base fits 8x8 inch hole.

Weight, 40 lbs. Price, \$13.00, complete with 15 feet hose and nozzle.

PARAGON SPRAYERS

For Tree Spraying, Whitewashing and Water Painting

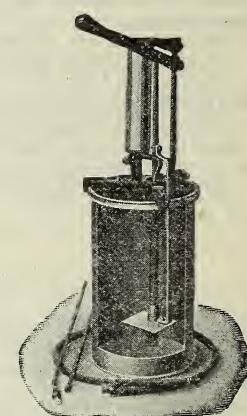
PARAGON SPRAYERS WON'T CLOG



No. 0, 3 Gal. Net price,
\$7.50.

EQUIPMENT

4 Feet 6 ply Hose.
3 Feet Spray Hose.
2 Spray Nozzles.

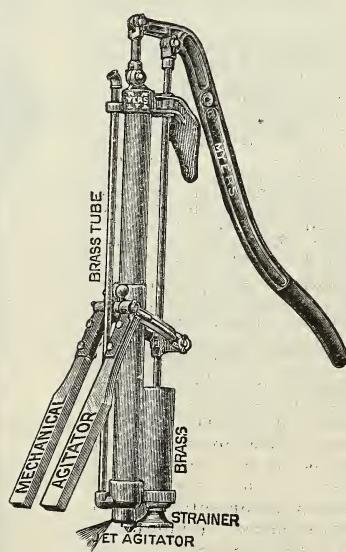


No. 1, 6 Gal. Net Price
\$10.00

EQUIPMENT

5 Feet 6-ply Hose.
5 Feet Spray Hose.
2 Nozzles.

This cut of No. 1 Sprayer shows inside mechanical arrangement and patented self-cleaning strainer. No other sprayer can show this feature.



Paragon Sprayer No. 3

PARAGON SPRAYERS—No. 3. 12 gallons. Equipment, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet extension pipe, 10 feet 6-ply hose, 2 spraying nozzles. This machine is mounted on a strong steel frame, and can easily be wheeled to any desired place. Price, \$15.00.

Water Glass (EGG PRESERVER)

This is one of the marvels of the 20th Century. "Listen!" Store your eggs for higher prices—no ice—no cold storage—just Water Glass.

EGG PRESERVER

WATER GLASS is recommended by the Department of Agriculture of the United States as being a very simple, economical and safe method for the preservation of eggs. Eggs preserved in Water Glass have been known to keep for eleven months and come out in as fresh condition as when newly laid. Preserve eggs when plentiful and be prepared for a scarcity when your hens take a rest.

This is the way you do it.

You put the eggs in a crock or jar and mix the Water Glass with water that has been boiled, using 12 parts of water to 1 of the Water Glass and pour it over the eggs; be sure and see that all the eggs are covered with the mixture. Eggs, if allowed to stay in this solution, will keep fresh for one year—it's good, try it. Price: Pint, 25c; Qt., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal., 75c; 1 Gal., \$1.25.

YOUR LEGUME CROPS WILL BE SUCCESSFUL

If You Inoculate the Seeds With

NITRO-GERM

TAKE YOUR FERTILIZER FROM THE AIR. DO NOT BUY EXPENSIVE NITRATES.

Nitrogen-Collecting bacteria.
Guaranteed Pure Culture of

NITRO-GERM Will Get Them For You.

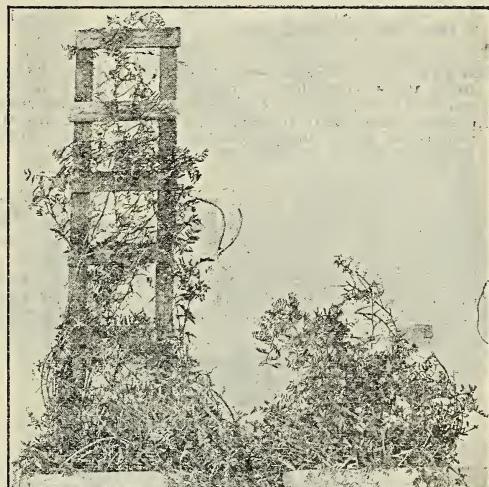
All well inoculated legumes have the power of securing their Nitrogen from the air through the bacteria on their roots. Treat all your legume seeds with NITRO-GERM and more than double the yield; at the same time you will add large quantities of Nitrogen to the soil for your succeeding crops. Plant an inoculated legume between rows of, or in combination with, your corn, wheat, rye, etc., thereby feeding the necessary nitrates and reducing your fertilizer bill.

Special cultures of NITRO-GERM are prepared for ALFALFA, COW PEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES, CLOVERS, PEANUTS, PEAS, BEANS, and all other Legumes.

Insist on NITRO-GERM, the Safest, Cheapest, most Reliable Inoculation.

Always specify Crop when ordering.

50c per Acre-bottle; \$2.50 per Five-acre bottle.



Inoculated. Not Inoculated.

TWINE NOT POSTPAID.

We carry a full line of the different varieties of twine used around the farms and gardens.

JUTE—Two-ply, 3-ply or 4-ply; put up in 8 oz. balls; commonly used by Pascal Celery growers in tying and bunching their stock. Also very useful in sewing sacks, etc. Price, per lb., 20c.

HEMP—Extra strong, equal to any 6-ply and not much larger than the 4-ply Jute; used extensively by self-blanching celery growers for bunching; a very handy twine around the ranch and gardens. Price, per lb., large ball, 65c.

SISAL (Binder Twine)—Too well known to demand description and is also used in bunching celery and sack sewing. Per 5 lb. ball, 60c. For larger amounts write for special price.

COTTON TWINE (A well known sort)—Very strong for its kind and commonly used in tying light packages and vegetables. Large balls, 10c; 4 balls, 25c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. comes 65c. For larger amounts write for special price.

ITALIAN SEWING TWINE (Or Lack Twine)—Imported from Italy and made extra strong; used by potato growers for sack sewing; used by market gardeners for sewing sacks of cabbage, beets, turnips, etc. Per skein, 10c; per lb., 25c.

LATH YARN—A tarred variety used by gardeners for mat-making; also used by florists and greenhouse men for trailing vines. Per lb., 14c; per coil of 100 lbs., 12c per lb.

HYDE ROPE—An extra heavy oiled twine, being weather-proof and readily adopted by gardeners as a mat rope, being extensively used by the Italians and Japanese gardeners. Per lb., 14c; per coil of 100 lbs., 12c per lb.

CELERY RIBBON OR TAPE.

Celery men have at last adopted this colored tape in tying their celery; it has the tendency of improving the looks of your celery 100 per cent. It is not entirely new, for eastern growers have practiced using it for the last five years, and find that it helps the sale; even on our market celery tied with celery tape meets with ready sale. The tape is put up on large spools and each spool contains 3,000 feet of tape; you can readily see that the cost of celery tape is a very little more if not less than the twine. Either red or blue, per spool, \$1.50.

FERTILIZERS

These Prices Not Prepaid

AGATE PLANT FERTILIZER—For gardens and truckers; consists principally of bone, blood and potash; invaluable for either professional, truck, private or market gardeners; 250 pounds an acre is sufficient. Price, lb., 10c; 4 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

IVY LAWN DRESSING—It contains just the right proportions of the elements which nourish and feed grass into a luxuriant growth. It produces a rich green color and insures a permanent evenness over the whole surface of your lawn. Price, lb., 10c; 4 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

NITRATE OF SODA—A fertilizer very quick in action and used for the nitrogen it contains. It creates rapid growth, is odorless, very quickly and entirely soluble. It should be applied only when the plants are above ground; usual in combination with other chemical fertilizers. Very good for sweet peas, etc. Price, lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

SWEET PEA GROWER—Especially adapted to the flower garden and is much preferred to manure for the fertilizing of sweet peas. Price, lb., 10c; 4 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c.

MURIATE OF POTASH—A form of potash salts to be used with bone meal and pure dried blood or natural fertilizers on fruits, celery, asparagus, corn, oats, clover seed and beans. It should not be used on potatoes, flax, sugar beets, cabbage or cauliflower. Price, lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

WIZARD FERTILIZER (Odorless)

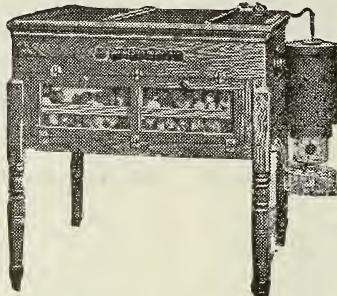


For flowers, lawns, shrubs, ferns, gardens, orchards and fields. For good results from any of the above, use Wizard Fertilizer. It is odorless and lasting. Use only one-fourth as much Wizard as other commercial fertilizer; for instance, a 25-pound bag will cover 1,200 square feet, or three to five pounds to a full bearing fruit tree is sufficient, and a tablespoonful will do for a hill of potatoes, tomato vines or an ordinary rose bush. For the lawn it is unexcelled; if applied to the lawn good results appear in a few days. Dogs never bother a lawn treated with the Wizard, as there is no odor accompanying it to attract their attention.

Wizard Fertilizer does not contain any animal matter, but consists of potash, soda and other well known mineral fertilizers. Cucumbers, corn, tomatoes, cabbage and other varieties of vegetables that are grown for early market show a remarkable advance when treated with the Wizard. Although the price may seem a little steep at first, when you take into consideration the small amount used to do the work, you can readily see that it is the cheapest commercial fertilizer on the market. 25 lbs. put up in white cotton bags, \$2.00; 2-lb. packages, 35c. Information cheerfully given. Book free upon request. Write for prices on large amounts.

Prairie State Incubators

The Prairie State is the most reliable incubator made. On account of the diffusion system of radiation, and eddy current distributor, it is the most easily operated, and most certain in results of all incubators. It



Prairie State Incubator No. 0.

has done more to make poultry raising profitable than all other machines combined.

They have the best and most sensitive regulators used in any incubator. The only Thermostat which takes the temperature from the upper and lower sides of the egg tray. The use of the sand tray places it nearer to nature than any machine so far invented.

PRICE LIST

No Goods Shipped C. O. D. Unless One-Third The Amount

Accompanies The Order.

These Prices F. O. B. Denver.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS.

Series A No. 0, 100 eggs; 100 lbs. crated.....	\$18.00
Series A No. 1, 150 eggs; 150 lbs. crated.....	22.50
Series A No. 2, 240 hen eggs; 225 lbs. crated.....	32.00
Series A No. 3, 390 hen eggs; 325 lbs. crated.....	38.00
Series B No. 2, 180-200 hen eggs; 185 lbs. crated..	27.00
Series B No. 3, 270-300 hen eggs; 235 lbs. crated..	35.00
Series B No. 4, 360-400 hen eggs; 285 lbs. crated..	40.00

Thermometer

Postpaid.

Straight Pattern with brass adjustable legs. Each, 85c.

Angle Pattern—Flange on upper edge turned over so as to hoop on wire or metal strip. Each, 80c.

Straight Pattern—Flange on both sides. Each, 65c.

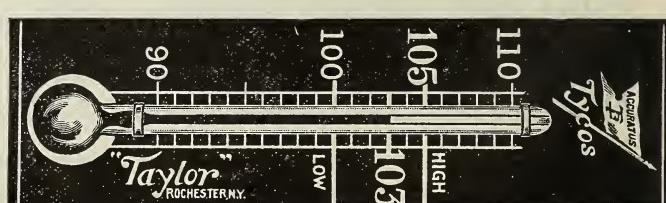
Certified—With engraved stem every fifth line and figures stamped on scale, with certificate. Each, \$1.25.

Broder Thermometers—Each, 45c. Postpaid.

THERMOMETERS FOR HOT BEDS, ETC.
Household—8-in., japanned tin case...Each, 35c
Household—9-in., japanned tin case...Each, 60c

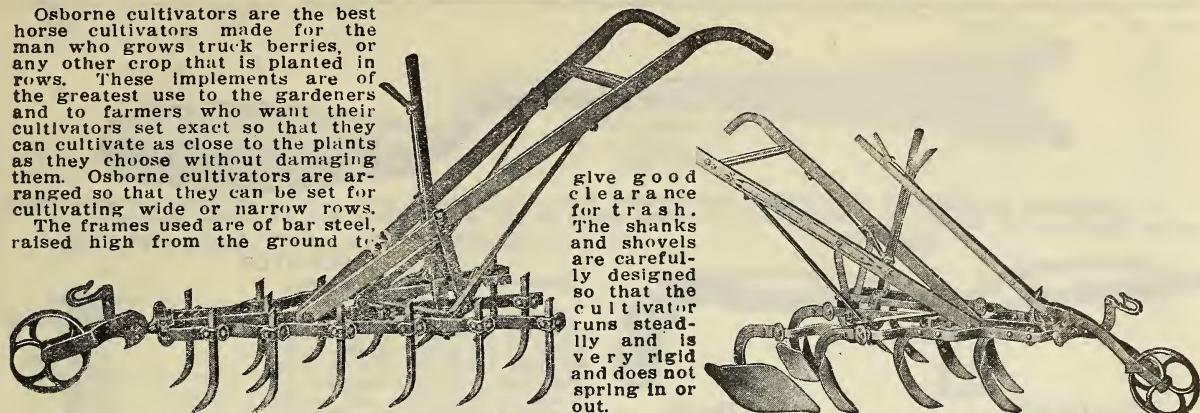
Postpaid.

Hot Bed Thermometers.....Each, \$1.10



Incubator Thermometer.

Osborne cultivators are the best horse cultivators made for the man who grows truck berries, or any other crop that is planted in rows. These implements are of the greatest use to the gardeners and to farmers who want their cultivators set exact so that they can cultivate as close to the plants as they choose without damaging them. Osborne cultivators are arranged so that they can be set for cultivating wide or narrow rows. The frames used are of bar steel, raised high from the ground to



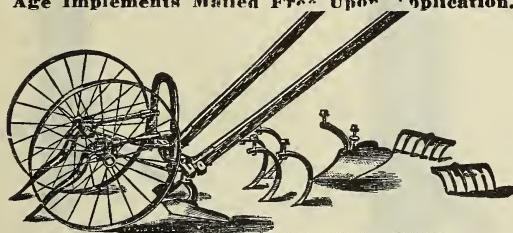
Osborne 14-tooth Cultivator with Zigzag Frame
Complete, \$6.00.

give good clearance for trash. The shanks and shovels are carefully designed so that the cultivator runs steadily and is very rigid and does not spring in or out.

Price from \$4.00 to \$8.50.

IRON AGE GARDEN TOOLS

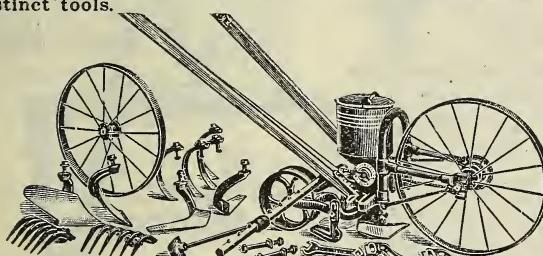
A Separate Catalogue Containing a Full Line of Iron Age Implements Mailed Free Upon Application.



"Iron Age" No. 1, Complete, \$7.00.

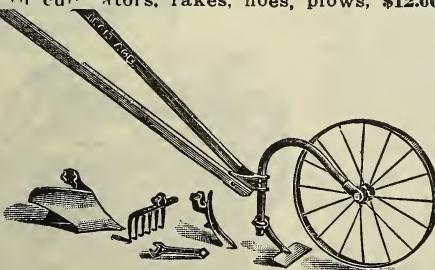
"Iron Age" No. 1 Double Wheel Hoe with Cultivators, Rakes and Plows—An indispensable machine to the market gardener or any one cultivating a garden to the size of 1 acre. This machine complete with all attachments. Price, \$7.00.

This tool can be arranged into no less than eight distinct tools.



"Iron Age" No. 6, Complete with All Attachments, \$12.00.

"Iron Age" No. 6 Combined Double Wheel Hoe, Hill and DrillSeeder—A practical tool for the market gardener. Will sow all kinds of seed from celery to beans, with the greatest regularity. Can be changed instantly from drill sowing to hill dropping, or the reverse. Complete with cultivators, rakes, hoes, plows, \$12.00.



"Iron Age" No. 12, Complete, Price \$3.50.

"Iron Age" No. 7—Same as No. 6; no attachments, \$9.00.

This is the same tool as No. 6, with the Hill and Drill Seeders added; most complete tool made.

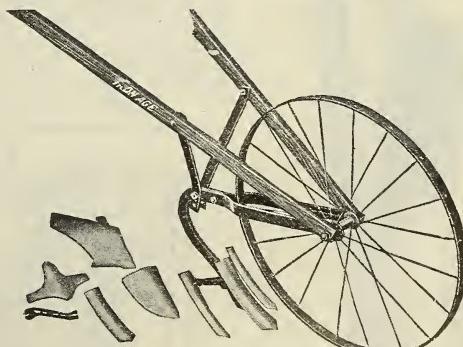
"Iron Age" No. 12 Wheel Plow and Cultivator—This simple light-weight machine will be found of great service in simplifying the work in the small vegetable or flower garden. The average weight of this machine with one working tool is but 8 pounds. Price, \$3.50.

"Iron Age" No. 11—Same of No. 12, but has landslide plow only, \$2.50.



Price, \$8.00.

New Model Seed Drill—A seed drill with 30 years' experience behind it, and the fact that it is the most simple drill to operate and regulate has made it very popular with market gardeners. This tool is made of the best material, well put together and will last a lifetime. Packed weight, 50 pounds. Price, \$8.00.



Price, \$3.50. Packed Weight, 22 Pounds.

Wheel Cultivator and Plow—This plow is the result of a successful effort to build a tool that would be just as light as possible without the sacrifice of strength or durability. It is built of the best materials, and is light, strong and practical.

Shovels can be raised or lowered to suit requirements of any soil or can be adjusted to meet the ground at any angle.

24-Inch Wheel—The distinctive feature of this tool is its high steel wheel.



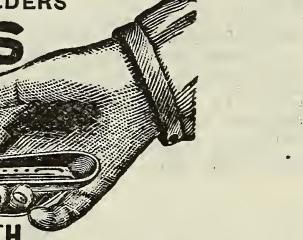
ASPARAGUS KNIVES—A drop-forged saw-toothed knife, very desirable in cutting asparagus without damaging the plant. It is also very desirable for cutting weeds on the lawn. Price, 30c; by Parcel Post, 40c.

DIBBERS



Wood Handle
Mailing Weight, 1 lb.
Wood Handle—Steel point, 25c.
Iron Handle—Steel point, 25c.

WEEDERS



Lang's Weeder, 25c; Postpaid, 30c.
Hazeltine, 25c; postpaid, 30c.

TROWELS

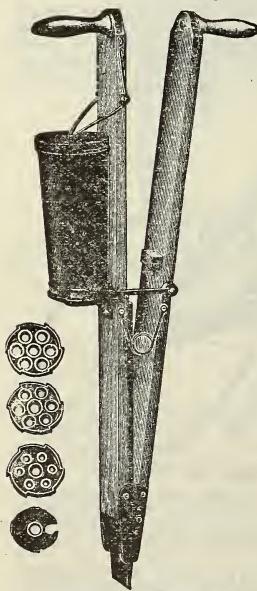


Transplanting Trowels.
Transplanting Trowels—15c; Postpaid, 20c.
Pointing Trowels—10c; postpaid, 15c.

DIAMOND CORN PLANTER

This planter has given unequalled satisfaction for the past ten years. It has a positive feed and four changes of discs. It is very simple and works very easily; it will plant anything from cane to corn; it is made in either all steel or of wood with steel castings, as shown in this cut. Price, \$1.25, not postpaid. Mailing weight, 9 lbs.

CORN SHELLER



Diamond Rotary
Corn Planter

A very useful tool. Will shell all kinds of corn. Price, \$2.25. Mailing weight, 12 pounds.

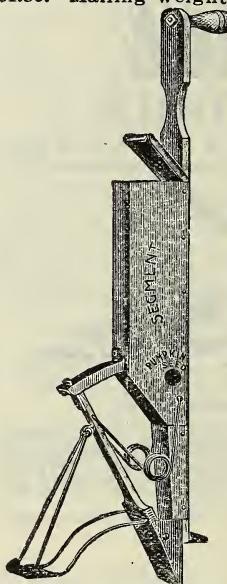
ASPARAGUS KNIFE
AND
WEEDER

BUFFUM TOOL CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

SEGMENT "ONE-HAND" CORN AND BEAN
PLANTER

Never Cracks a Kernel Nor
Skips a Hill

The seed pocket can be sufficiently enlarged to perfectly adapt it for planting the largest field beans as well as corn. The seed box and hopper are of galvanized iron. All of the working parts are stamped out of sheet steel and are therefore extremely light, strong and accurate. Price, \$1.50. Mailing weight, 5 lbs.



EUREKA TUBULAR
POTATO PLANTER

A very handy tool, with jaws of crucible steel, points polished. Galvanized iron taper conveying tube, natural finish. Handle well braced, smooth and comfortable. Planter finished in black Japan. Height, 36 inches. Price, \$1.25. Mailing weight, 4½ pounds.

CYCLONE SEEDERS

This seeder will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, flax, millet, clover, timothy, grass seed, etc. It can be very readily adjusted to suit the seed being sown. The feed plate and agitating device are of heavy sheet steel and all adjustments of spring steel.

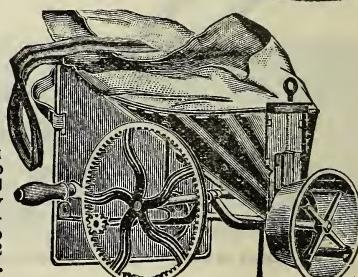
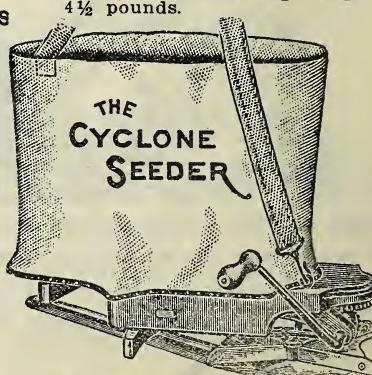
The hopper is of heavy duck and holds about one-half bushel.

It will be found the strongest, neatest and most compact hand seed sower made. By freight or express, \$1.25, customer to pay transportation.

Mailing weight, 4½ lbs.

CAHOON SEEDER

Cahoon Seeder—It will seed evenly 4 to 6 acres per day, and scatter wheat, barley and rye 25 feet. Clover and timothy 18 to 20 feet. Holds 22 quarts. Price, \$3.25. Mailing weight, 7½.

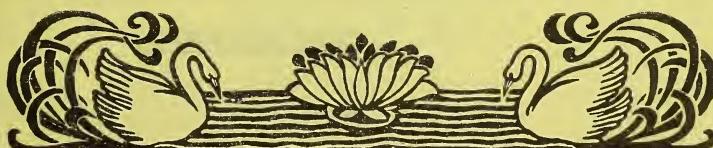


IMPORTANT

A SUGGESTION TO LARGE BUYERS

When "Uncle Sam" buys, he wants the best, he also wants bids; he wants bids when he builds a Post Office; he wants bids when he buys his supplies. Every grain buyer, every cattle buyer, every business man wants to know just what he is going to pay. A good farmer is a good business man, every successful farmer figures close. When you make up a list of your requirements do just like all business men, get a price delivered to your station, for we find that many of the Railroad Agents, when charging the freight to our customers, overlook the cheaper rates that apply to seeds and charge the merchandise rates. We are in a position to know the rates on seeds to any point, and thereby can often save you money on the freight, besides a saving to you on the price of the seed. Our business is run without a large overhead expense and we are satisfied with a moderate profit on every article we sell—so write today and get our delivered prices.

Place your order now while prices are low; we can hold goods here at our store and ship them when wanted, at present prices. A small deposit is all that is necessary—prices are sure to be higher.



* GOLD SEAL SEEDS * THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES *

PRICE SHEET

THE WESTERN SEED COMPANY

ELMER HARTNER, Manager

1421-1423-1425 FIFTEENTH STREET, near Blake
DENVER, COLORADO

Gentlemen:—Without obligating myself in any way, please quote me your best delivered price on the seeds named below.

Please write plainly

SATISFACTION

ALWAYS

Name

Post Office

Express or

Freight Office

State: _____

B. F. D. No.....

(OVER)



GRAND INTRODUCTORY COLLECTION 52 PLANTS

THINK OF IT! \$5.00 Worth of Plants for \$1.00

52 BIG PLANTS
PREPAID FOR \$1.00

- 6 BURBANK'S SHASTA DAISIES—No other flower can compare with it for usefulness. Its first qualification is its extreme hardiness; second, it is perennial, blooming better and more abundantly each season; third, it is not particular as to soil; fourth, it blooms for several months; fifth, the flowers are extremely large and graceful, averaging about four inches in diameter with petals of the purest whiteness.
- 2 SALVIAS (Mrs. Page (dwarf) and Splendens)—It forms a compact bush completely covered with rich, scarlet flowers. We have had plants that by actual measurement were three feet high and two feet across.
- 1 GERMAN IVY—A rapid-growing vine well adapted for covering trellis work quickly or training in the parlor; flowers yellow.
- 1 VINCA MAJOR VARIEGATA—This is a beautiful variegated trailing vine for hanging baskets and vases. The leaves are a glossy green, broadly margined with a creamy-white; flowers blue.
- 1 DRACENA INDIVISA—The plant so many use for centers of vases and baskets.
- 1 CUPHEA PLATYCENTRA or Cigar Plant—Fine for baskets or vases; covers itself with bright scarlet flowers with a white tip on end.
- 1 UMBRELLA PLANT—This plant is easy of culture, and a large specimen is as handsome as a palm for decorations.
- 1 MARGUERITE DAISY—(Madam Gailbert)—One of the finest plants that has ever been introduced—nothing can be imagined that is finer. This new variety blooms constantly, and will produce ten blooms to one of the old variety.
- 1 HELIOTROPE (Chieftain)—Color, deepest violet-purple, large white eye; very fragrant. The plant is of vigorous habit—very floriferous.
- 1 AGERATUM—Deep blue flowers; fine for bedding out.
- 1 GERANIUM (General Grant)—A universal favorite; bright red.
- 1 ROSE GERANIUM (Grand Duke)—Sweet scented; large grower.
- 12 GIANT PANSIES—Our pansies are the best the world produces. They combine the choicest large flowering sorts of both European and American growers. It has been our aim to make this the finest strain of this favorite flower in existence.
- 1 BEGONIA (Gracilis Lininosa)—Flowers large, perfect and plentiful; never out of bloom.
- 1 ARTILLERY PLANT—Graceful, fern-like foliage and immense number of very small flowers which produce a snapping sound when sprinkled.
- 1 ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI, or Emerald Feather Fern—Fine house plant.
- 12 ASTERS, ASSORTED—Here is a plant for the masses; it grows easily, blooms freely, and the flower is something of which to be proud.
- 2 SNAPDRAGONS (Firefly)—New scarlet-white throat. Also Queen Victoria, very fine white.
- 2 TRADENSCANTIA (Tricolor and White Striped)—Both are showy and fine.
- 1 SEA MOSS—Very fine house plant.
- 2 FUCHSIAS (Coral Red and White Queen)—Superb bloomers.

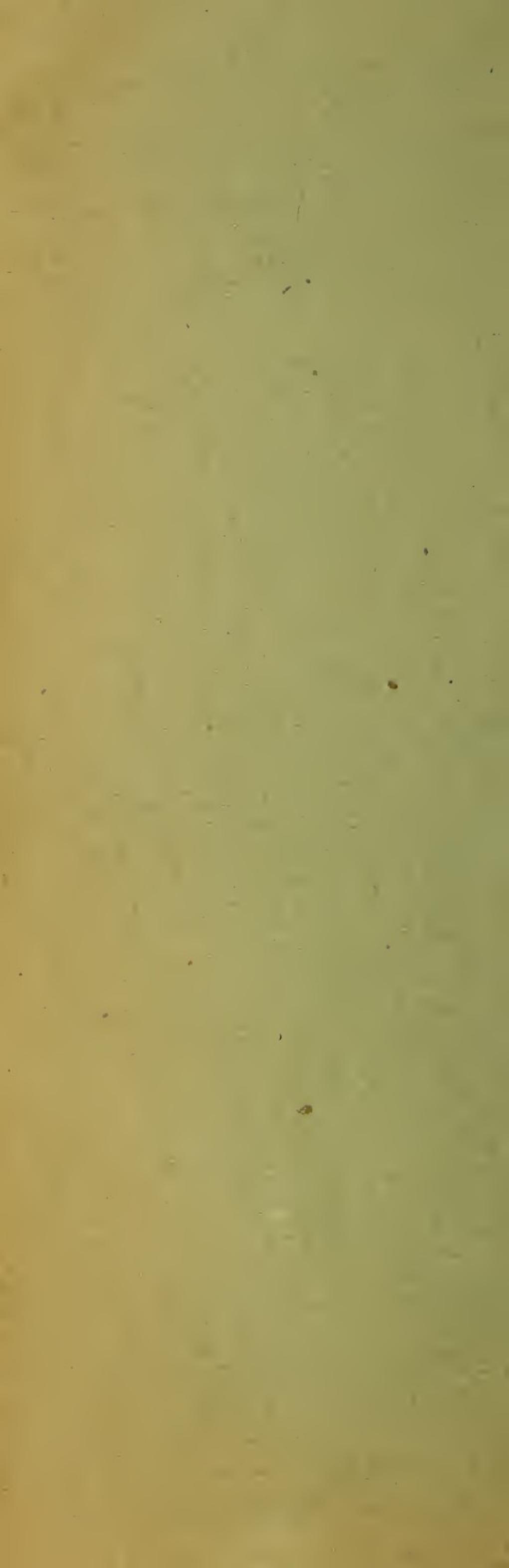
52 BIG PLANTS PREPAID FOR \$1.00

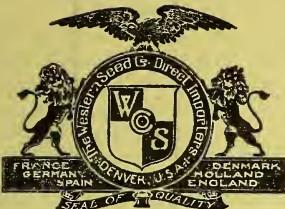
This collection we have made up for advertising purposes only, in order to make you acquainted with our plants. They cannot be bought from any florist for less than \$4.00 or \$5.00.

MAIL ORDERS

Have you ever noticed that there are certain parts of your work you like better than others? Well, that is just the way with the writer. We have several departments that are all paying and doing well, but somehow or other the mail order department is the writer's pet. I would rather work in the mail order department than sit at my desk and be "boss." Although I am very busy looking after all the departments I make it a point to give every mail order that comes in my personal attention. Of course, I don't have time to put them up but I take enough time to read every order that comes in and look it over just before it is packed for shipping. In our rush season I come back most every night, just to do this (I enjoy it). I would like to have your order this year.

ELMER HARTNER, President Western Seed Co.





ORDER SHEET FOR
Gold Seal Seeds

THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES
Sold Exclusively by

The Western Seed Co.

ELMER HARTNER, Manager.

DENVER, COLO.

1421-1423-1425 Fifteenth Street (Near Blake)

Please forward the following to

Name _____

(Ladies please use prefix Miss or Mrs.)

Post Office..... **R. F. D. No.**.....

R. F. D. No.

Express Office

Freight Depot

County..... **State**.....

State whether to forward by Express, Mail or Freight.....

State whether to forward by Express, Mail or Freight.

postpaid.

If to be sent by Mail be sure to include postage on goods not quoted
postpaid.

Amount Enclosed

Date

P. O. Order

Express Order

Check or Draft

Coach

Figure 1.

Total

Amount Carried Forward,

**ADD POSTAGE FOR PEAS, BEANS, SEED POTATOES, CORN, GRASS, FIELD SEEDS AND ONION SETS IF
WANTED BY PARCEL POST. ALL OTHER SEEDS ARE PRICED POSTPAID.**

Special Notice

We shall esteem it a great favor if you will give us in the spaces below the Names and Addresses of any Market Gardeners or Truck Farmers among your acquaintances. We wish to send them our Catalogue.

**TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND QUANTITIES OF SEEDS USUALLY
SOWN TO THE ACRE.**

Poultry Remedy

The Old Reliable.

Not Postpaid.

Pratts Animal Regulator, 25c, 50c,
\$1.00; pail, \$1.35.

Pratts Poultry Regulator, 25c, 50c,
\$1.00; pail, \$1.35.

Pratts Lice Killer (Powder), 25c,
50c, \$1.00.

Pratts Roup Remedy, 25c.

Pratts Sorehead Chicken Pox Remedy, 25c.

Pratts Healing Powder, 25c.

Pratts Cholera Remedy, 25c.

Pratts Colic Remedy, 50c.

Pratts Head Lice Remedy, 10c.

Pratts Healing Ointment, 25c.

Pratts Diarrhoea Remedy, 25c.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES.

Conkey's Roup Remedy, 25c, 50c,
\$1.00.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy, 25c, 50c.

Conkey's Lice Powder, 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

Conkey's Lice Liquid, Qt., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal., 50c.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 25c.

Conkey's Poultry Laxative, 25c.

Conkey's Laying Tonic, 25c, 50c,
\$1.00.

Conkey's Noxicide, Pt., 35c; Qt., 60c.

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy, 50c.

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy, 50c.

Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 50c.

Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy, 50c.

Conkey's Blackhead Remedy, 50c.

Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy,
50c.

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy,
50c.

Conkey's Fly Knocker, 35c.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy, 50c.

Conkey's Gape Remedy, 50c.

Conkey's Healing Salve, 25c.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment, 25c.

FIELD SEEDS.	Quantity Per Acre	Pounds Per Bu.
Alfalfa, broadcast	18 to 25 lbs.	60 lbs.
Alfalfa, drilled	15 to 18 lbs.	60 lbs.
Barley	95 to 110 lbs.	48 lbs.
Beans, Field, in hills	20 to 35 lbs.	14 lbs.
Blue Grass, Kentucky	35 to 40 lbs.	14 lbs.
Blue Grass, Canada	35 to 40 lbs.	14 lbs.
Broom Grass, hay purposes	18 to 20 lbs.	14 lbs.
Broom Corn	20 to 25 lbs.	14 lbs.
Buckwheat	36 lbs.	48 lbs.
Clover, Alsike for hay	60 to 70 lbs.	52 lbs.
Clover, Mammoth Red	8 to 18 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, for hay	12 to 15 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, sweet white blossom	10 to 18 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, white	20 to 30 lbs.	60 lbs.
Corn, Field or Garden	10 to 12 lbs.	56 lbs.
Corn, for silage	30 to 35 lbs.	56 lbs.
Cow Peas, broadcast	80 to 120 lbs.	60 lbs.
Cow Peas, drilled	40 to 65 lbs.	60 lbs.
Crimson Clover	12 to 15 lbs.	60 lbs.
Canada Field Peas, broadcast	150 to 160 lbs.	60 lbs.
Flax Seed	35 to 65 lbs.	56 lbs.
Grass Seed, for lawns	1 lb. 150 Sq. Ft.	48 lbs.
Hungarian Millet, for hay	40 lbs.	56 lbs.
Kaffir Corn, drill	3 to 6 lbs.	56 lbs.
Kaffir Corn, broadcast for hay	10 to 20 lbs.	56 lbs.
Millet, Common, for hay	40 lbs.	50 lbs.
Millet, Common, for seed	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Millet, German, for hay	40 lbs.	50 lbs.
Millet, German, for seed	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Millet, Siberian, for hay	40 lbs.	50 lbs.
Millet, Siberian, for seed	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Millet, Japanese	15 lbs.	35 lbs.
Oat Grass, tall	30 lbs.	14 lbs.
Oats	70 to 100 lbs.	32 lbs.
Orchard Grass	25 to 35 lbs.	14 lbs.
Pasture Mixture	40 to 42 lbs.	50 lbs.
Rape, in drills	2 to 4 lbs.	50 lbs.
Red Top, solid seed	14 to 18 lbs.	50 lbs.
Red Top, in chaff	30 to 40 lbs.	14 lbs.
Potatoes	600 lbs.	60 lbs.
Rye, early	55 to 65 lbs.	56 lbs.
Rye, late	75 to 112 lbs.	56 lbs.
Rye, for hay	175 to 200 lbs.	56 lbs.
Rye Grass, Italian	40 to 50 lbs.	24 lbs.
Sorghum, for hay, broadcast	75 to 100 lbs.	50 lbs.
Sorghum, for seed	2 to 5 lbs.	50 lbs.
Sudan Grass, for hay or seed	2 to 8 lbs.	40 lbs.
Soy Beans, drills	30 to 40 lbs.	60 lbs.
Soy Beans, broadcast	60 to 80 lbs.	60 lbs.
Sweet Corn, fodder	75 lbs.	46 lbs.
Timothy	15 to 25 lbs.	45 lbs.
Timothy and Clover	14 lbs.	60 lbs.
Vetch, Hairy	60 lbs.	60 lbs.
Wheat	90 to 120 lbs.	60 lbs.
VEGETABLE SEEDS.	10 Bu. Per Acre	60 lbs.
Artichoke, Jerusalem, roots	60 lbs.	60 lbs.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 400 plants	7 lbs.	60 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 300 plants	12 to 20 lbs.	5
Beans, Dwarf, 1 lb. to 150 ft. drill	5	5
Beets, Garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	10 to 12 lbs.	60 lbs.
Beets for Sugar, 1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	2 lbs.	60 lbs.
Beets, Mangels, 1 oz. to 100 ft. drill	3 to 5 lbs.	60 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	1/4 to 1/4 lb.	60 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	2 to 3 lbs.	60 lbs.
Carrot, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. in drill	10 to 12 lbs.	60 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	120 to 150 lbs.	60 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	12 lbs.	60 lbs.
Chicory, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	2 lbs.	60 lbs.
Corn, sweet or field in hills	3 to 5 lbs.	60 lbs.
Cow Peas, broadcast	1/4	60 lbs.
Cress, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	1/2	60 lbs.
Cucumbers, 1 oz. to 100 hills	4	60 lbs.
Dill, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4	60 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	3	60 lbs.
Endive, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3	60 lbs.
Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	4	60 lbs.
Kohl Rabi, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4	60 lbs.
Leek, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4	60 lbs.
Lettuce, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3	60 lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	2 to 3	60 lbs.
Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills	4 to 5	60 lbs.
Nasturtiums, 2 oz. to 10 ft. of drill	15	60 lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8	60 lbs.
Onion Seed, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 to 5 lbs.	60 lbs.
Onions, for sets	40 to 80	60 lbs.
Onion sets in rows	300 to 350	60 lbs.
Parsnips, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. drill	4 to 6	60 lbs.
Parsley, 1/4 oz. to 100 ft. drill	3	60 lbs.
Peas, Garden, 1 lb. to 150 ft. drill	75 to 100	60 lbs.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	1/4	60 lbs.
Peppers, Field, in drills	120	60 lbs.
Pumpkin, 4 oz. to 100 hills	4 to 6	60 lbs.
Radish, 2-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	10 to 12	60 lbs.
Salsify, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8	60 lbs.
Spinach, 1/2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 to 10	60 lbs.
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills	2 to 3	60 lbs.
Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills	4 to 6	60 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	1/4	60 lbs.
Tomato to transplant	2 to 3	60 lbs.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill	2 to 3	60 lbs.

Calf Meal

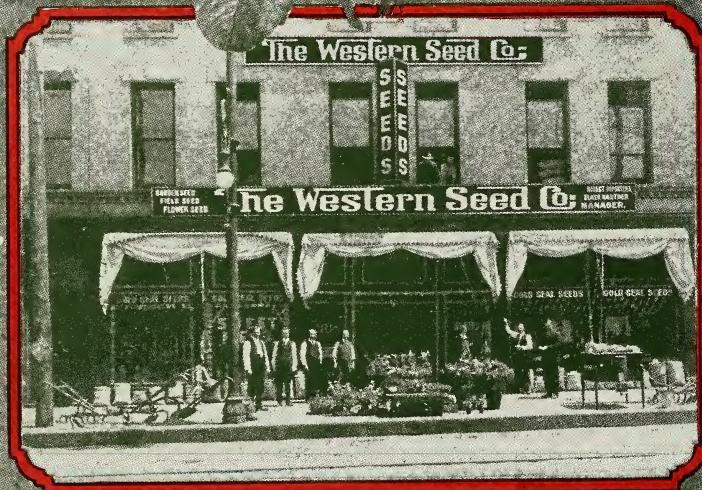
Blatchford's Calf Meal, 25-lb. bag, \$1.25; 50-lb. bag, \$2.00; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50.

A. & C. Calf Meal, 25-lb. bag, \$1.15; 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$3.40.

Prices are not Prepaid.



RECLEANED
CLOVER,
ALFALFA,
GRAINS
AND
GRASSES



HARTNER'S
GOLD
SEAL
SEEDS

The Best
The World
Produces

